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LEGISLATIVE LABORS.

Twenty-Fifth Day's Proceedings.

SENATE.

ATLANTA, Wednesday, Feb. 9th, 1876.

Senate met at 10 a. m., President SIMMONS in the chair. Prayer by Rev. J. P. DUNCAN, chaplain.

RECONSIDERATIONS.

Senator HARRIS moved to reconsider the vote on the bill "to define the corporate limits of the town of Camilla," and that the bill be referred to the judiciary committee.

Senator HOWELL moved to reconsider the vote on the bill "to incorporate the Atlanta college of dental surgery." Agreed to.

Senator HARRIS moved to reconsider the general tax bill, which was agreed to.

Senator W. H. McAFEE moved to reconsider the bill to exempt from taxation annual crops in the hands of the producer on the 1st day of April after such crops are produced. Agreed to.

REPORTS.

Reports from the various committees were received and read.

THE LOTTERY BILL.

The hour of 11 a. m. having arrived, the senate took up the bill to modify the lottery law of this state.

Senator REESE moved to amend so that the act do not take effect until Nov. 1st, 1876. Agreed to.

The bill was put upon its passage and upon a call of the yeas and nays the vote stood:

YEAS—Senators Black, Brimberry, Cain, Cooper, Crawford, DuBose, Gilmer, Hester, Hudson, 28th, Kibbee, McDaniel, O'Daniel, Perry and Reese—15.

NAYS—Senators Blance, Cannon, Carter, Chastain, Deadwiler, Freeman, Graham, Harris, Howell, Hudson 25th, Matthews, Mattox, McAfee 32nd, McAfee 39th, Newborn, Payne, Peavy, Rutherford, Slaughter, Wilson and Winn—21.

ABSENT AND NOT VOTING—Senators Arnow, Felton, Hopps, Knight, McDonald, Robinson and Wilcox—7.

To change the line between Early and Calhoun counties. Passed.

To provide a board of commissioners of roads and revenues for Putnam county. Passed.

To regulate the fees of the attorney general of the state in certain cases.

Senator McAFEE, 32d, desired the objects of the bill explained.

Senator REESE stated the objects fully and the bill passed.

To repeal certain portion of act to gather statistics of agriculture. Lost.

To amend the act to create county courts in this state, so far as the same relates to Screven county. Amended and the bill passed.

To amend an act to establish congressional districts. Laid on the table subject to call.

To authorize the judge of Hancock superior court and other citizens to negotiate bonds to build a new court house. Amended and passed.

For relief of B. H. Ivey and G. W. Cody from penalty on a criminal bond of E. B. Parham. Passed.

For relief of the securities of Thos. E. McRae on a criminal bond. Passed.

To repeal all local and special laws relating to the inspection of lumber. Reported by substitute and passed.

To regulate the admission of patients into the state lunatic asylum Indefinitely postponed.

To fix the salary of the judge of the county court of Brooks county. Passed.

To amend the act to organize county courts so far as it relates to Miller county. Passed.

To fix jurors' pay in the county of Clinch. Lost.

To repeal an act to regulate letting of contracts in Clarke and Oconee counties. Laid on table.

To regulate the sale of liquors in Miller county.

NEW BILLS.

By Senator PEAVY—To authorize executors and administrators to buy property at their own sales in certain cases.

By Senator HARRIS—To authorize the sheriff of certain counties to levy in other adjoining counties in certain cases.

By Senator BLANCE—To repeal sec. 5 of the charter of Van Wert.

Also, To repeal sec. 11 of act to regulate the sale of liquors in certain counties.

By Senator REESE—To provide a remedy for certain persons having liens under sec. 1979 of code.

By Senator SLAUGHTER—To amend the act to regulate the sale of liquors in the vicinity of Villa Rica.

By Senator GRAHAM—To change the lines between the counties of Clay and Calhoun.

Also, to amend act to establish county court for Clay county.

By Senator McAFEE, 32d—To amend an act to create a board of county commissioners for the county of Lumpkin.

MESSAGE.

The CLERK of the house appeared and delivered a message announcing the passage of certain acts by the house.

SENATE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

To amend section 4,141 of Code of 1873. Passed.

To amend section 3,542 of Code of 1873. Lost.

To provide and prescribe the fee of physicians who make post mortem examinations. Lost.

To repeal certain part of section 1,372 of the Code.

To amend the charter of Sandersville. Lies on table.

To amend the charter of Sandersville so as to allow the mayor and council to subscribe to the stock of the Sandersville and Tennessee railroad company. Passed.

To provide compensation for certain county officers where none is now provided by law. Amended and passed

To amend the garnishment laws of this state. Lost.

To regulate legal advertising by amending the present laws. Substitute agreed to and passed.

To amend certain sections of the code relating to the Deaf and Dumb academy. Passed.

To provide a penalty for escapes from chain-gangs. Passed.

FIRST AND SECOND READINGS.

The senate took up its own bills heretofore read first time and and read them a second time, with reference to appropriate committees.

The senate also took from the calender house bills which were read the first time.

At 1.40 p. m. the senate adjourned to Thursday (to-morrow) morning, February 10th, at 10 a. m.

HOUSE.

The house was called to order at 10 a. m. by Speaker HARDEMAN. Prayer by Rev. JOHN JONES, chaplain.

Mr. FURLOW asked to be excused from service on the special investigating committee relative to charges of bribery against the legislature of 1871, on account of relationship to one of the lessees, which request was granted.

RECONSIDERATION.

Mr. JONES of Burke, moved to reconsider action on the bill amending the act regulating the sale of liquor in Burke county, which prevailed by yeas 56, nays 43.

Mr. HARRISON moved to reconsider action on the bill to provide for the payment of insolvent costs to the officers of Jackson county, which motion prevailed. Referred to judiciary committee.

Mr. LIVINGSTON moved to reconsider action on the bill to amend the road laws, which motion prevailed The bill was referred to committee on internal improvements.

Mr. PEEPLES moved to reconsider action on the bill abolishing the board of commissioners of Gwinnett county, which motion prevailed. The bill was referred to committee on corporations.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

Mr. NEAL—For the relief of Mrs. G. W. Underwood, of Bartow county.

Mr. BAKER—To amend section 3708 of the code.

Mr. GEORGE—To authorize the commissioners of Baker county to issue bonds to the amount of $3,000.

Mr. CAMP—To abolish the county court of Carroll county.

Mr. SHELLNUTT—To amend the acts incorporating Carrollton.

Mr. WARREN—To repeal certain acts relative to criminal matters in Chatham county and for other purposes.

Also, to appropriate $315 to Phillip Phillips of Washington City, for services rendered the state in the case of Milton Malone.

Mr. LAWTON—To amend section 4896 of the code.

Mr. WHITTLE—To secure growing crops from the ravages of stock.

Mr. SANDERS—To reduce the commission of the treasurer of Clay county.

Also, to reduce the commissions of the tax collector and receiver of Clay county.

Mr. LINDLEY—To appropriate money to pay Dougherty Jackson of Cobb county for cross ties.

Mr. LAMKIN—To amend the act prescribing the mode of granting liquor licenses in Burke, Jefferson and other counties by applying its provisions to Columbia county.

Mr. MAGILL—To prohibit the municipal authorities of Bainbridge from levying a tax on roads used for agricultural purposes for a greater sum than their real value.

Also, to limit the amount of taxes levied for county purposes in Decatur county.

Also, to repeal the act requiring the registration of the voters of Bainbridge.

Also, to lay out a new county from Decatur county.

Mr. WESSALOUSKY—To compensate Stephen Saucer for the capture of a criminal.

Also, to consolidate the office of clerk of the superior court and treasurer of Dougherty county.

Mr. KING—For the relief of the capturers of the murderers of Charles Lang.

Mr. HAMILTON—To amend the act regulating the sale of liquor in Floyd county.

Also—To amend the charter of Desoto, in Floyd county.

Mr. CALHOUN—For the relief of Dr. James D. Collins, of Fulton county.

Mr. PEEPLES—To incorporate Duluth.

Mr. CANDLER—To amend the charter of Belton.

Mr. BINION—To prohibit the sale of liquor within three miles of Wild Creek church in Hancock county.

Mr. HOLCOMBE—To amend the act regulating the sale of liquor in Haralson county.

Mr. WIMBERLY—To allow the introduction of fish traps in Big Indian creek in Houston county.

Mr. POTTS—To prohibit the sale of liquors within three miles of Bethlehem and Wilson churches in Jackson county.

Mr. BATTLE—To relieve J. W. Grubb, et al. securities on the bond of R. W. Wimberly, tax collector of Burke county.

Mr. CHRISTIAN—For the relief Jesse McAfee of Johnson county.

Mr. KILPATRICK—To amend section 4500 of the code.

Mr. MILLER—To define the lines between the counties of Marion and Chattahoochee.

Mr. CALHOUN—To prescribe the method of granting liquor licenses in Montgomery and Telfair.

Mr. WOFFORD—To provide for the redemption of property sold under execution.

Mr. HUTCHINS—To allow the mayor and council of Cedartown to regulate the sale of liquor within their corporate limits.

Mr. TUMLIN—To repeal the act amending section 1876 of the code.

Mr. BLACK—To incorporate the Augusta insurance company.

Also, To amend section 4368 of the code.

Also, To prescribe the duties and fix the term of the solicitor of the county court of Richmond county.

Also, To authorize the state treasurer to pay certain past due bonds and interest.

Mr. WALSH—To incorporate the Atlantic and Mexican Gulf canal company.

Mr. WESSALOUSKI—To make the tax collector of Dougherty county ex officio sheriff.

Mr. STEWART—To amend the charter of Conyers.

Mr. HUMBER—To confer certain privileges on James Green, a minor in Stewart county.

Also—To prohibit the sale of liquor within two miles of Red Hill church and Masonic lodge in Stewart county.

Mr. FULTON — To amend section 3,217 of the code.

Also—To regulate the leasing out of convicts by the governor. 200 copies ordered printed for the use of the house.

Mr. HAMMOND—To provide for the payment of costs to the solicitor general of the Southern circuit in misdemeanor cases transferred to county courts.

Mr. Pittman—To amend the act incorporating Hogansville.

Mr. FAIN—To authorize the governor to lease out convicts to the Blairsville, Gainesville and Northwestern railroad company.

Also, To prohibit the sale of liquors, schnaps or other intoxicating drinks in Union county.

Mr. CLEMENTS of Whitfield—To amend section 4305 of the code.

Mr. McAFEE—For the relief of A. A. Paul.

Mr. COLLEY—To amend the act creating a county court in Wilkes county.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

To repeal the act creating a state board of health.

Mr. BAKER favored the repeal of the act. It was tyrannical. He did not believe that virtue existed in man. Physicians will make out a larger report of cases treated than is true.

Mr. WARREN—Has the board of health had a fair trial?

Mr. BAKER—It would not in eternity.

Mr. CARLTON of Clarke opposed the repeal of the act in a dignified speech. He refuted the idea that the members of the board violated medical ethics. His effort was forcible and eloquent, and placed him in the front rank as a debater and orator. The protection of life he contended was of far greater importance than the protection of property.

Mr. LAWTON hoped the house would consider this bill as a personal matter. The gentleman from Bartow was in love with the subject, and the subject was himself. Death loved a shining mark, and so did detraction and deprecation. As a representative he demurred to imputation being cast upon such men as Drs. Logan, Campbell, Stanford, Cromwell, Carlton and others of the board, to say nothing of Dr. Thomas, his esteemed colleague. No county could shower greater results in so short a time as that of this board. His eulogium on the service and character of the board was eloquent and terse. Honorable as was the profession the report of the board honored it even more.

Mr. TUMLIN moved to extend the time 30 minutes, which on motion did not prevail by yeas 52; nays 66.

Mr. PITMAN favored the repeal and had the floor at the hour of adjournment.

THE APPROPRIATION ACT.

The appropriation act being the special order at 11 A. M., was discharged and made special order for Thursday after the disposition of the special order already assigned.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. FANNIN offered a resolution tendering a seat to A. D. Abrams, sr., which was agreed to.

Mr. STALLINGS offered a resolution that the general assembly adjourn sine die on the 10th.

Mr. CARLTON, of Clarke, offered a resolution calling upon the governor for a detailed statement of the funds received from the agricultural land scrip, the manner in which the principal and interest has been invested, how much for lands and houses, books, apparatus, salaries, etc.

Mr. CANDLER offered a resolution requesting our senators and representatives in congress to use their efforts to procure a modification of the law as will stop prosecutions where the acts complained of relate to a period more than two years ago.

Leave of absence was granted Mr. Sheffield.

The house adjourned until 3 p. m.

Disraeli's Speech.

LONDON, February 9.—In his speech in the house of commons last evening, Mr. Disraeli made the following important announcement: Before we agreed to support the Austrian note it had been intimated to us in an unmistakable manner that it was the porte's desire, however much it objected to the note, that England should stand aloof.

Fire.

NEW YORK, February 9.—The Continental and a large number of stores in the rear are burned. The fire raged two hours. Three firemen were killed, and seven injured. Loss of the stock and two buildings $1,000,000.

TELEGRAPHIC.

The New York Fire.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Additional particulars of the fire last night show that it was discovered on the first floor of a five story building, No. 10 Crosby street, occupied by Whitman & Co., importers of trimmings and fancy goods. The building extends through to Broadway, on which thoroughfare it was numbered 444 and 446. The flames then extended to the adjoining six story building No. 448 and 450.

At 7: 30 o'clock the roof of Nos. 444 and 446, Broadway, fell in with a loud crash, and forced out the front and rear walls. Soon after the walls of Nos. 448 and 450 fell, the front walls which were of iron fell into Broadway and covered the pavement with debris. Huge masses of the iron front of the building were thrown to considerable distance, and encumbered the opposite sidewalk. With the fall of these walls, the fireman gained their first advantage. The heat became less and the firemen were enabled to approach closer to the ruins and renew attack at close quarters. The result of the conflagration is as follows: Buildings Nos. 444, 446, 448, 450 and 432 Broadway, extending through to Crosby street, are completely destroyed with valuable contents. Nos. 440, 442, 454, 456 Broadway, are badly damaged, and the rear of several buildings on Grand street partially destroyed.

Lesher, Whitman & Co, carried a stock of $600,000, which was totally destroyed; Carlin, Blunderell & Co., dealers in clothes and manufacturers of clothing, Nos. 448 and 450 Bowery, valued their stock at $500,000, destroyed. Insurance: Lesher, Whitman & Co., $450,000; Carlin, Blunderell & Co., $400,000.

Speech from Lord Derby.

LONDON, February 9.—Lord Derby in discussing the queen's speech said: We cannot go back on what we have demanded from China, and hope that China will not be guilty of any evasion to shield the guilty. The apprehension regarding the eastern question is probably not without cause. If the contest is not promptly suppressed it will open the whole eastern question, and infallibly become a religious war between the Christians and Musselmen. The government disclaimed any desire to meddle with Egyptian finances.

Dispatches from Vienna and Berlin indicate that peaceful preparations have been made to secure pacification on the acceptance of Andrassy's note.

Spanish News

HENDAYE, February 9.—Many Carlist families are flying into France. There is great discouragement among the immediate followers of Don Carlos. Several leaders are charged with treason. The Carlists council of war at Tolosa has decided to mass the troops in Navarre and Guepugeo. The Carlists occupy Zugaramendi.

Sentenced and Shot.

BLOOMINGTON, IND, February 9.—C A Masshon, convicted of murder and sentenced for life, was taken from the jail by masked men and shot dead.

Spain.

MADRID, February 9.—After the opening of the cortes, the king with the ministers of war and marine, go to the headquarters of the army north.

Andrassy's Note.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 8.—The Porte's answer to Andrassy's note will demand the moral support of the powers in the pacification of the revolted provinces.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—In the senate Edmunds, of Vermont, offered a resolution instructing the committee on public buildings and grounds to report a bill in relation to the completion of the Washington monument in Washington city. Agreed to.

The committee on the Texas Pacific railroad heard Mills of Texas, Wigginton of California, and Morey of Louisiana, in favor of the road, and Crounze, of Nebraska, on the conflicting interests of the Texas Pacific.

The sub committee did not report the bill on which they voted at their last meeting. The committee meets again this afternoon.

The judiciary committee continued the examination of El Paso charter. Bowman, of Kentucky, and Defrees, formerly government printer, were before them. Defrees received $1,000, but for what purpose has not transpired beyond the fact that it was a legitimate transaction.

House proceedings not important.

The report of the committee is in favor of what is known as the Atkins Texas Pacific bill, which is framed upon the suggestions of the St. Louis convention.

Acquitted.

WHEELING, February 9.—E. A. Bennett, state auditor, has been acquitted of the articles of impeachment preferred against him by the legislature. The vote on the third article lacked one of a two-third majority necessary to convict him.

War Vessels.

SHANGHAI, February 9.—Nothing has transpired here explaining the recent dispatches that five war vessels had been ordered to the Chinese waters from Bombay.

Stripped by a Storm.

BOSTON, February 9.—The Yankee Boy from New York with a cargo of phosphates for Newbern, N. C., encountered a severe gale on the second, in latitude 35:55, longitude 71:45, during which she lost her rudder and all her sails. She was fallen in with on the following day by a schooner, which took off all the hands and brought them to this place.

THE CINCINNATI HORROR.

A Causeless Panic.

A most shocking calamity occurred in a crowded theatre in Cincinnati on Saturday afternoon from a causeless panic. Eleven women and children were killed outright, and many others were wounded more or less severely. At least two of them will die. It was the old story, a crowded house, a cry of fire, and a senseless rushing to the doors for escape. Fortunately, there was no fire, else the horror would have been a hundred-fold worse.

With the house full to its uttermost, hundreds of helpless children hanging on crowded stairways or standing in the aisles, and at almost the moment the curtain was ready to rise, some idiot or devilish fiend in the balcony

RAISED THE CRY OF "FIRE!"

The Times correspondent was seated in the second row of the dress circle, on the first floor, nearly in the centre. To him the cry of fire was not audible, but there was a sound of feet which seemed like the beginning of the gallery tramp in a variety theatre, to express impatience.

In an instant it changed to a rush. Then were heard shrieks, suppressed groans, cries of horror and pain, a scene of unexampled terror. The audience knew that behind the curtain were 500 school children, and the natural inference was that the fire was there.

THE STORY OF THE SICKENING DISASTER

is this: J. M. Hager, who has been quite well known by his connection with an entertainment called "Allegory and Tableaux of the Great Republic," and who gives his entertainments with the aid of children from the public schools, is in Cincinnati city. His allegory is a sort of illustration of leading events in the history of the country, in which several hundred school children participated. It has always been immensely popular here, and he has invariably had vast crowds at the matinees, many failing to get in. This time he occupied Robinson's opera house, corner of Ninth and Plum streets, and had given two night performances.

It has always been his habit to secure the co-operation of school children by giving a portion of the proceeds of the entertainment to some public charity. This time it was to the Cincinnati relief union, a volunteer benevolent organization. On Thursday night the house was filled, and the tickets showed 1,181 present. Friday night all available standing room was filled, and the tickets showed 1,973 in the house.

On Saturday no reserved seats were sold. People knowing the difficulty in getting seats, began to flock to the doors before 1 o'clock, and a great crowd was on the sidewalk in front. At a quarter of 1 four doors were opened, and

THE CROWD BEGAN A RUSH FOR SEATS.

It was a work attended with much difficulty and some danger to get in at all. Hundreds gave up the effort, and went away. In half an hour the house was densely packed, the sale of tickets was stopped, and by a quarter of two admission was denied even to people holding tickets.

The inside of the house was a frightful sight to contemplate in case of panic. Not an inch of standing room seemed unoccupied. The stairways were packed and aisles jammed. Three-fourths of the audience were women and children.

Three or four women were carried out dead; one or two others—among them the wife of Hon. Henry Kessler, member of the Ohio senate—were taken out alive, but insensible.

THE FIRE ALARM WAS FOUNDED

and the engines responded. Their smoke entering the doors and windows, fed the panic, as the people could smell the burning wood and refused to believe the assertions of men all over the house that there was no fire.

In vain Hager came in front of the curtain, and screamed and gesticulated for quiet. S. S. Davis, ex-mayor and treasurer of the relief union, came also on the stage and tried to make a speech, but still the crowd kept pouring out of the front door. All means of exit were used. Men and boys sitting near the stage climbed over it, almost trampling under foot the young lady at the piano. In the midst of the excitement, she was directed to play, and did so, but the crowd clambered over the piano and broke the key-board. "What shall I do?" she asked of her brother, beside her. "Play on" he said, and she played.

THEN THE CURTAIN RANG UP,

displaying the tableaux of Indians worshiping the sun. Gradually this evidence of the groundlessness of the alarm, together with the notes of the piano rising above the din, quieted the main part of the audience, and the exhibition actually proceeded for nearly three-quarters of an hour, with four dead bodies in the balcony, before the fact of the loss of life was communicated to the stage.

THE ORIGIN OF THE ALARM

is not certain. Some think it was honestly given by some one who saw the calcium lights in the gallery and did not know what they were; but these had been turned on fully two minutes before the alarm. Others attribute it to thieves who wanted to work the crowd. One man says he saw a little commotion in an upper box just before the alarm, and then a man went rapidly out toward the stairway and the cry of "fire" came from the point where he was.

STILL ANOTHER THEORY,

which is too horrible to entertain, is that it was the work of two young men who were cast for German and Irish parts, but who were peremptorily discharged on Thursday night. They are young men of good character, and it would argue something like total depravity to believe them capable of such vengeance.

THE NUMBER OF DEAD WAS 11,

as follows:

Mrs. Henry Kessler, wife of the senator from this city, in the Ohio general assembly.

Mrs. Solomon Goldsmith, of the firm of Mack Stadler & Co.

Mrs. Alfred White, wife of the proprietor of the marble works.

Mrs. Nancy Clark, wife of George C. Clark of the firm of Clark & Harrington, merchant tailors.

Mrs. Annie May Runzie, of Alton, Illinois, visiting John Wilson of this city.

Miss Fredonia Massat, housekeeper for Dr. Bailey.

Hattie Leslie, ten years old, daughter of Robert Leslie, dealer in gents' furnishing goods.

Harry White, 12 years old, son of Mrs. White, named above.

Angust Loesch, 10, and Fred Loesch, eight, sons of Fred Loesch, tinner, 968 Central avenue.

James Crowley, 7, son of a laborer living across the street from the opera house.

AMONG THE MORE SERIOUSLY HURT

were Miss Carrie Uhl, dressmaker, base of skull crushed and collar bone broken. Mrs. Annie Flood hurt in the breast, seriously.

Mrs. Lyon of No. 78 Dayton street, hurt internally.

Miss Humphrey, hip broken.

Harry Coddington, severely hurt.

—Donner Lake is located in the coldest canyon of the Sierra Nevada. High mountains rise on three sides of the lake, and the cold seems to concentrate upon its surface. Every year heretofore Donner has been covered with ice five or six inches thick, long before the middle of January. Skating has been excelent on the lake when many of the ponds and reservoirs in the vicinity were partly open. This year has been one of the coldest on record, and the ice at Schaffers and at the ice pond is ten or eleven inches thick. Donner Lake recently was not entirely frozen over, and the ice was only about an inch thick in portions where it was frozen. Many of the old settlers have been puzzling their brains over the enigma, and it is pretty generally concluded that hot springs must have burst forth in some portion of the lake bed in such force as to prevent the temperature of the water from being lowered to the congealing point. Such springs are common in Tahoe, but, so far as is know, there have never been any in Donner.

—The good people of San Rafael were terribly startled recently by a man galloping at furious speed through the streets, crying as he went: "Flee to the mountains—flee to the mountains; the reservoir walls have given way." Now the people of San Rafael live under the shadow of a 10,000,000 gallon reservoir, and the proclamation created the most intense excitement until it was discovered that the fast rider was a lunatic.

Charter Oak Stoves.

STUBBORN FACTS

HANDSOME FIGURES!

Up to July 1st, 1875,

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QUICK & UNIFORM BAKING,
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In use of fuel, and a
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AND ITS
RADICAL CURE
By DR. MARSH'S
CELEBRATED
RADICAL CURE TRUSS

THE Citizens of Atlanta and surrounding country, who are so unfortunately afflicted, now have the opportunity to procure the above named valuable appliances, and be relieved of the suffering and danger attending it. I respectfully announce that I have taken rooms at the Markham House, and shall remain until Saturday, February 12th, (by request) and cordially invite those who are in need of valuable experience in the treatment of HERNIA (or Ruptures) to call and be convinced of the efficacy of my appliances.

In connection with stock of TRUSSES I have an assortment of imported SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS, used for the relief of Varicose Veins and Swollen Limbs; SILK ELASTIC BELTS, for Abdominal Support, SILK SUSPENSOR BANDAGES.

Measurements will be taken, and Dr. Marsh's valuable appliances supplied, for the following named physical deformities: Club-Feet, Bow-Legs, Knock Knees, Spinal Curvatures and Weak Knees.

As my stay is limited I advise all who need my services to call early, so that they may receive the required attention.

DR. S. S. K. DUNSHEE,
Of Dr. Marsh's Truss and Bandage Institute, 2 Vesey street, Astor House, New York. P. O. Box 3286. Established forty years. ADVICE GRATIS. feb8—d5t

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☞ FOR 1876. ☜

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REMOVAL.
HAVING purchased the entire interest of F. Andrews, I have removed from No. 3 Marietta to 80 Whitehall street. The old and reliable workman will satisfy any one that feels disposed to patronize him. First-class work to order a specialty.
D. S. MILLER,
Formerly Miller & Andrews, Saddle & Harness Makers. feb4—c2w

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LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI
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This is the only Line running its entire trains from Louisville to Cincinnati, and the only Line by which passengers from the South enroute to Eastern and Northern Cities can avoid a tedious haul through Louisville by changing cars at Short Line Junction, with the K. & G. S. R. R., three miles south of the city, where they can be served with an excellent meal at Rufer's dining Hall, at all hours. Through Sleepers from New Orleans, Mobile, Jacksonville, Atlanta, Little Rock, Memphis, Montgomery and Nashville, make direct connection at Short Line Junction with through Sleepers to New York and other Eastern Cities via this Line.

During the Centennial

Exhibition at Philadelphia, this Line will sell Excursion Tickets at greatly reduced rates.

ASK FOR TICKETS VIA
LOUISVILLE & THE SHORT LINE
The only Line running through cars to Eastern Cities. For sale at the the Ticket Offices in the South and Southwest.

JOHN MAC LEOD,
S. S. PARKER, Gen'l Sup't.
G. P. & T. Agt, Louisville, Ky.
jan2—dly

DR. THOS. RAINES.
RESIDENCE—No. 50 East Cain street. Office at Thomas Pullum & Co.'s Drug Store. Reference—EX-GOV. J. E. Brown, Judge H. K. McCay, Judge C. Peeples, Dr. W. F. Westmoreland, Gen. Robert Toombs, Col. John Milledge, Thos. Pullum & Co. jan23—dsun&thurlm

Advances on Cotton.
I AM now prepared to make liberal advances on Cotton shipped to my

Correspondents in Liverpool,
where we will hold it at a low rate of interest, or sell as directed. Also, to

Buy or Sell Futures,
on the usual terms.
jan8—d1mo A. LEYDEN.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT LINE
Via Charleston, S. C.
ATLANTA, GA., Feb. 2, 1876.

REDUCTION IN RATES!
FROM THE EAST

THE mercantile public are respectfully informed that shippers by the CHARLESTON LINE will be fully protected, and obtain the benefit of the current reductions, whatever they may be. Apply New York—F. B. D. HASELL, General Agent, 317 Broadway.
Philadelphia—W. P. CLYDE & CO., 12 South Delaware Avenue.
Baltimore—E. W. HULL, 30 Post Office Avenue.
Boston—A. DeW. SAMPSON, 12 Old State House.
Atlanta—J. S GRIFFIN, Western Agent, Georgia Rail road Depot.
J. M. SELKIRK,
feb2—d1w General Agent, West.

CONCORD WOOLEN MILLS,
SMYRNA P. O.
Cobb County, Georgia.
WE respectfully invite the attention of merchants who buy their Dry Goods in Atlanta, to carefully examine our

Jeans and Cassimeres.

You will find them the best goods of their kind in the market.

We Solicit Comparison.
Encourage home industry and Southern enterprise and keep your money at home. We keep a full supply on hand at the Factory, and Messrs. Silvey & Dougherty, Moore, Marsh & Co., and M. C. & J. F. Meier & Co., who keep a full line of our goods at wholesale at Factory prices.
oct24—dtf PRICE, LOVE & PORTER.

LONGLEY & ROBINSON,
Contractors and Builders,
And Proprietors of
THE PHŒNIX MILL.
DEALERS and Manufacturers of all kinds of Building Materials, such as Doors, Sash, &c., (both White and Yellow Pine), Mantels, Newells Stair Rails, Balusters, Mouldings, Flooring, Ceiling, Weather Boarding, Fence Materials, and all kinds of Finish Lumber. Also, Shingles, Laths, &c.
Orders will also be taken for all kinds of custom work, such as Door and Window Frames, Scroll and Turned Work, Brackets, &c., &c.
All orders will receive prompt attention. We will guarantee our prices as low as the lowest, and respectfully solicit a liberal share of patronage.
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MARKHAM HOUSE,

DYKEMAN & SON,
MerchantTailors,
IN IMPORTED GOODS ONLY,
4 Peachtree Street
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FINE SUITS A SPECIALTY!
A discount of 10 per cent. allowed to Clergymen. sept5—dtf

The Best Household Oil in the World.
C. WEST & SON'S
Aladdin Security Oil,
Warranted 150 Degrees Fire Test. Endorsed by all Fire Insurance Companies.
☞ Read the following certificate, selected from many others:
HOWARD FIRE INS. CO. OF BALTIMORE, December 23, 1874.
MESSRS. C. WEST & SONS': Gentlemen—Having used the various oils sold in this city for illuminating purposes, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household. Yours, truly,
[Signed] ANDREW REESE, Pres't.
☞ IT WILL NOT EXPLODE
Ask your Storekeeper for it.
Wholesale Depot: C. WEST & SONS, 173, 175 W. Lombard Street, Baltimore. oct23—d6mo

Caution.
THE public are cautioned not to purchase the following Bonds, stolen from the Northampton (Mass.) National Bank, January 26th, 1876:
3 Georgia 6's, issue of 1850, Nos. 489, 490, 491, $500 each.
1 Georgia 6's, issue of 1850, No. 947, $500.
1 Georgia 7's, issue of 1865 or 1866, No. 231, $500.
1 Georgia 7's, issue of 1872, No. 123, $1,000.
A suitable reward for the recovery of same will be paid by
LATHROP & CO.,
jan30—deod1w Savannah, Ga.

Special Notice of Removal.
MY friends and patients are notified that I have removed my Dental office from Broad street to my residence, 69 Crew street, corner of Crew and Jones streets, IMMEDIATELY on the McDonough street car line, where I may be always found to attend to their necessities. ARTHUR C. POSD

Daily Constitution

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ATLANTA:

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY, 10

TO-DAY'S PROBABILITIES: FOR THE SOUTH ATLANTIC AND GULF STATES, FALLING BAROMETER, SOUTH TO WEST WINDS, WARMER CLOUDY OR PARTLY CLOUDY WEATHER.

GOLD opened in New York yesterday at 112¾ and closed at 113.

LOW MIDDLINGS closed in New York yesterday at 12 3 16. In Liverpool 6 7-16.

THE proceedings of the council last nigght are quite interesting.

SEND your subscriptions direct to the office by express, postal order, registered letter or draft.

WE are notifying parties in arrears on our books. We trust they will honor drafts, as our books must be straightened and our dues should be paid us.

THE Cincinnati papers note the safe arrival at home of Hon. George H. Pendleton, after all the dangers of an unexampled series of serenades.

REPRESENTATIVE SMITH, of Lowndes, as been substituted in the place of Mr. Furlow, of Sumter, on the bribery investigation committee, which begins its work to-day. The sessions will be held at night with closed doors.

"We find the defendant not guilty, on the ground of insanity"—that was the tardy verdict in the Landis case. Carluth is dead and Landis is acquitted. Nobody to blame. At this rate punishment for crime will soon be a hollow sham that no desperado will fear.

THE president's biographer, Mr. Adam Badeau, consul general at London, enjoying a salary of $7,500, also pockets unofficial fees to the annual amount of $11,907. This makes his place more lucrative than Poker Bob's. No wonder Adam, the presidential biographer, declined the Belgian mission.

THE aggregate amount of silver coin in the United States treasury is now about twelve millions dollars, but the department does not propose to resume payment of the fractional currency. That little matter is indefinitely postponed, because the general administration scheme of resumption shows no signs of filling.

WE have never in the history of THE CONSTITUTION received more subscriptions direct than at this time. Our subscribers could not gratify us more. It is a great service to us and is justly due us. No subscriber should wait for an agent to call upon him, but promptly forward to the office the small amount of subscription. Let all do this, as many are doing.

THE New York Herald thinks Mr. Conkling's nomination at Cincinnati would compel the democrats to take their candidate from the west for the purpose of recovering Ohio and electing the president by western and southern votes. This presupposes that the fussy curly-pated senator can carry New York, which is just what he can not do. He is very unpopular in his own state.

BONNIE BLUE WHITE, who is now chief justice of Utah, recently aired his views of polygamy in a charge to a grand jury, as follows:

> We and better look it squarely in the face, distasteful as it may be to some, and govern ourselves by right reason and manly discretion in dealing with it. Polygamy must be suppressed in this territory. Mormonism may survive, and relieved from it would stand unshackled and free as every other creed or mode of religious worship, shielded and protected by the constitution of our common country; but if Mormonism cannot sever itself from polygamy, it will be to it the bridal of death.

THE net contraction for twelve months and a half—from the date of the resumption act to the 1st instant—is $19,720,181. Of this amount $10,726 860 were greenbacks, and $8,908,271 national bank notes. But the actual contraction is shown by adding to this amount the amount of legal tenders on deposit with the treasury on the 1st instant, which was $22,648,534, making a total of $42,368,665. And yet the premium on gold is as much as it was a year ago. Thousands of merchants have been driven into bankruptcy by the resumption act, but not one man has been benefitted thereby, unless it be the man who buys the ruined merchant's or manufacturer's property of the sheriff or the register in bankruptcy. Shall we retain the unwise and inoperative law in the face of such facts, gentlemen of the Georgia delegation?

AN UNPLEDGED DELEGATION.

The Augusta Chronicle contains two more columns of editorial matter directed against the action of the state executive committee, a good share of which is devoted to an attempt to prove THE CONSTITUTION inconsistent in its views on the questions involved. The people really care very little about a matter that is nearly a fortnight old and that has been satisfactorily disposed of anyway, but we beg leave to call the Chronicle's attention to three things that we have advocated and advised from first to last, as follows:

1. That the action of the state committee should be respected for harmony's sake.

2. That the district conventions should, if possible, support a common ticket for delegates at large.

3. But in any event that they should instruct the state committee to select the names of the eight who receive the highest number of votes—the four highest to be the delegates, and the next four their alternates.

We have never advised aught else, and twenty columns in the Chronicle or any other paper can not establish the contrary. We are glad to know that our views are practically those of Col. Hardeman, Judge Reese and Col. Christy, of the state committee. They say the committee will select the highest names, but to remove the possibility of an attempt to defeat the people's will, we did and we do still urge that the committe be instructed in the plainest terms to so act. With such instructions we are in favor of the district system in the present emergency. We believe it affords a larger margin in favor of the people and against the axe grinders, than any state convention would that could be assembled in the month of April. It will let the people select an "absolutely uncommitted delegation," which they clearly want, and which the Chronicle also wants, as we are glad to know. Will not our vigilant contemporary then aid in closing the ranks to secure the common desire?

SPECIAL TAXATION ON DOGS.

The Toccoa Herald claims that the dog law which is in force in Georgia should be utterly unconstitutional because its would not be uniform in its operation. The Ohio constitution contains a provision requiring taxes to be uniform similar to that of the Georgia constitution, and the dog tax question has been thoroughly discussed in that state. But it has been very effectually laid by an opinion from the attorney general of the state in which he holds that the legislature can constitutionally enact a law levying a special tax upon dogs. It was submitted to the Ohio house of representatives in obedience to a resolution. Omitting the introductory portion we give the balance in full:

> The power to determine the purposes, extent, objects and manner of taxation is a legislative one. Under the general act in section 1, article 2 of the constitution, unrestricted by other provisions, the general assembly would have unlimited legislative authority and unquestionably could make a law to levy a special tax upon or prescribe a penalty for the keeping of dogs.
>
> The question then is presented whether there be such a limitation upon this grant of legislative power as to prevent the enactment of such a law? If there be any, it is contained in the following language from section 2, article 12, of that instrument, to-wit: "Laws shall be passed taxing by a uniform rate all moneys, credits, instruments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies, or otherwise, and also all real and personal property, according to its true value in money. "And is the limitation to be found here? Certainly not, unless dogs are "property" within the meaning of the term as used; for an "express direction to impose a tax on all property by a uniform rule does not necessarily exclude taxation upon that which is not property, or cover the whole ground included within the limits of the taxing power." [11th Ohio state, 540; also, 5th Ohio state, 589, and 18th Ohio state, 243.
>
> Property, in a general sense, is the right of interest of one in a thing. It usually, but not necessarily, has a money value. Value, too, may exist aside from property [3d Ohio state, 7.] The term however, is here used in its more limited sense, and refers only to such property as has a money value, or a 'true value in money." Dogs are not of that description of property. They lack the element of domestic animals which Blackstone declares to be 'absolute property,' and of which he says: "The stealing or forcible abduction of such property as this is also a felony, for these are things of intrinsic value serving for the food of man or else for the uses of husbandry." [2d Blackstone, 388.] At common law a dog could not be the subject of larceny, because he had no intrinsic value.' [4th Blackstone, 236; 8 Sargent & Rawle, 571.] I do not see that the law is different in Ohio. It certainly is not as to dogs not listed for taxation.
>
> The legislature of the state seems to recognize them as not being property of value. The act providing for their valuation for taxation significantly relieves the owner from qualifying to the return. Their destruction, when not listed for taxation, etc., without compensation to the owners, would not have been authorized, I take it, especially in view of the constitutional provision, that 'private property shall ever be held inviolate,' if they had been regarded by the legislature as 'property' having 'a true value in money.'
>
> Dogs, therefore, not being property within the meaning of said section 2, and the power to tax what is *not* property not being denied by the section, (as said by Gholson, J., in the case in 11th Ohio state,) the general assembly is not limited to the 'uniform rule' therein prescribed with respect to their taxation; but may resort under the general grant of power to any mode for the purpose it sees fit to adopt.
>
> I would not be understood as saying that the power to levy a special tax upon the keeping of dogs, or to assess a penalty against the owners thereof for a proper purpose hinges upon the question whether dogs are property. It will be observed that the language of the section quoted is "Laws shall be passed taxing," etc.
>
> It is settled by repeated decisions of this court, says Brinkerhoff, J., in 18th Ohio state, 242, that the section of the constitution just referred to is only applicable to and furnishes the governing principle for, all laws levying taxes for the general revenue, whether for state, county, township, or municipal corporation purposes.' And it war there held that a special assessment upon gas companies imposed by the act of April 6, 1866, was not a tax for the purpos of general revenue, and not unconstitutional.
>
> It would seem to be the opinion of the judge that inspection and license laws, imposing special charges upon occupations and trades, would be upheld on the same grounds. And in the 8th Ohio state (333) the doctrine is announced by the court that 'assessments are not embraced within the meaning of the word "taxing" in the second section of the twelfth article of the constitution.' I feel quite sure, therefore, that a law imposing a special assessment upon the keeping of dogs, not for the purpose of general revenue, but to create a fund, for example, wherewith to pay for their ravages, would not be in violation of the constitution.
>
> There is still another ground upon which such legislation would be sustained, namely, that it involves but the legitimate exercise of the police powers of the state. Under them the state has the authority to protect its citizens in their industrial pursuits, and preserve their property from wanton destruction by whatever means may be necessary. [See Cooley's Constitutional Law, 572.]
>
> In Indiana, where the constitution, on the subject of taxation, is similar to our own, it was held that 'as a measure of internal police, the legislature has the power to encourage the rearing of sheep, and, with that object in view, to discourage the keeping of dogs by assessing a penalty upon the owner or keeper of the latter,' and that such a penalty is not a 'tax' within the meaning of the constitution." [Mitchell vs. Williams, 27th Indiana, 62.]
>
> It need scarcely be said that the action of the people in voting down the proposed amendment authorizing a special tax upon dogs, at the recent election, can have nothing whatever to do with the interpretation of the constitution as we find it. The amendment may have been rejected because it was thought to be superfluous.
>
> Very respectfully,
> JOHN LITTLE, Attorney General.

TRUST THE PEOPLE.

Are not Georgians to be trusted in the framing of a fundamental law? Are they not to be trusted in every sense and in every way? We believe it is both dangerous and foolish to take a single step in connection with a new constitution that indicates distrust of the people. Shall the servants of the people say that their masters, the sovereigns of the commonwealth, are not to be trusted when there is really but one party in the state in the full sense of the term? The amendment which aims to call a constitutional convention without first securing the sanction of the people should for policy's sake alone, be speedily put out of the way. It irritates and angers the people. From our latest state mail we cull the following expressions of opinion, which faithfully reflect public sentiment, the first two representing the more conservative:

> Covington Star: We have been, and are still, in favor of a convention; but we can not approve the bill as passed by the house. If the convention is not to be held until April, 1877, let it be called by the next legislature. That body will have ample time to do so. But we trust the senate will not concur in the present bill. We think it would be unwise and impolitic to do it. If it is not a proper time to hold the convention this year, drop the matter entirely, and let us leave it to the next legislature.
>
> Athens Watchman: The postponement of the convention by Gen. Lawton's amendment to the house bill, which we mentioned in our last issue, was we think, a wise and prudent measure under all the circumstances. It threatened to create divisions among our people if it had been held this year. There are too many important elections pending to risk divisions among our people, and having lived under our present constitution since 1868, the people can stand it one year longer. There was another change in the bill which we did not approve. We refer to striking out the clause submitting the question to the people. We have all the time favored a convention but never insisted on it unless the people desired it.
>
> Dalton Enterprise: Among the mass of matter acted upon by the present legislature, the most important of which we will publish at an early day, we feel constrained to give our earnest approval of the action of this body in postponing the calling of a constitutional convention until April 1877. It is true that the constitution needs remodeling, but this must be done by the people themselves, notwithstanding the fact that General Lawton introduced an amendment denying the people a vote on this subject. We are willing, always, to trust to the patriotic promptings of the people's hearts, but will never accede, as the Rome Commercial properly adds, to any measure like that of General Lawton's, which is designed to take from the people the right of self-government. Like THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, "we are in favor of a convention next year, but we demand that the question of calling a convention shall be submitted to the people for decision." IT IS A POLITICAL MONSTROSITY TO ATTEMPT TO GAG THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA IN THE NAME OF SUCH DEMOCRACY. THERE IS NO DEMOCRACY ABOUT IT. IT IS SIMPLY AN OUTRAGE, and the Rome Commercial is right when it says "the people should not be gagged, but should be allowed to speak for themselves in such matters." Andrew Johnson was right when he said that "the saving power of the government is the patriotism of the people," and we are willing to trust them, always.

FACT AND COMMENT.

ITALY will send 400 tons of art goods to the centennial.

THE Prince of Wales' eldest son has just reached his twelfth year.

RHODE ISLAND takes the initiative in the taxation of church property.

IT is said that the average age of congressmen is 47.

HERE, you are now, young man! Through tickets, by rail and stage, to the Black Hills.

AN American life insurance company is to be established in the City of Mexico.

THE latest cry of the congressman—save me from the illustrated newspaper fiend.

"MR. GRANT; take the stand. Where did you last reside? What is your business?"

A western paper says Charles Francis Adams came over with Christopher Columbus, but we don't think it can be true.

THESE three things it is unwise to repose confidence in: a radical legislature, nitroglycerine, and a mule's sense of honor.

THE Boston Post says there are only four editors in congress, and yet the country is safe.

THE twenty miles width of country on each side of the Rio Grande is covered by thickets of thistles fifteen feet high. These are impassable, except by trails.

THIS country is going to watch the Babcock trial this week, and those noisy little fellows in congress might just as well sit down and keep still, for they won't make themselves heard.

WITH the exception of Turkey, the Gregorian calendar is now acknowledged throughout Europe, and also in North and South America, the whole of British India, Australia, and the West Indies.

THE Holy See has subscribed two thousand dollars in gold for a monument to the lately assassinated president of Ecuador, G. Moreno.

THE name of "Belva A. Lockwood, Esq.," stands at the head of the committee on resolutions appointed by the woman's convention at Washington. Thus one by one do the noble prerogatives of manhood fall beneath our feet!

THE movement on the part of New York savings banks to reduce the rate of interest on deposits from six to five per cent, is one of the pregnant signs of the times.

THE correspondent of one of the western papers says that New York merchants are so demoralized, that when bitten by a failure they take ten cents on the dollar with cheerful resignation.

DAN VOORHEES thought that he would capture St Louis, and then St. Louis thought that she had captured Dan Voorhees, but it seems that they were both wrong, as the Terre Haute Journal says that the tall sycamore is not to be transplanted from the bank of the Wabash.

IF the evidence in the McKee case is to be believed at all, that gentleman received at least $80 000 from the ring. It is now proposed to let him off with a fine of $10,000. That comes altogether too near compounding a felony for a reputable court to be a party to.

UNITED States District Attorney Dyer of Missouri, chief warrior of the St. Louis whisky ring, is a native of Henry county, Virginia, but removed to the former state early in life. He was a colonel in the federal army during the war, and in 1868 was elected to congress.

IT is said that Holkar, the maharajah of Indore, has stored up in his palace not less than $5,000,000 sterling. Among the things which the managers of the late Freedmen's Savings Bank regret most deeply, is the fact that they didn't get the maharajah of Indore to deposit with them.

THE reporters of the St. Paul Pioneer-Press yesterday canvassed the republican branch of the Minnesota legislature on the presidential question, Forty-eight were found to favor Blaine and thirty-four were divided between Washburne, Grant, Bristow, Morton, Hayes, and several others.

THE race between the various republican candidates is becoming very lively. Mr. Blaine at this writing has Pennsylvania in the republican convention. The Virginia vote has also been practically secured for him, and other states outside of New England are known to prefer him. It is reported on reliable authority that the republican politicians are not at all inclined to Washburne.

THE only very bad Indians known to be in the neighborhood of the Black Hills are small bands of vagrant cut-throats under Sitting Bull and Little Bad Man. It is suggested that if the government will let the miners alone, they will make bull beef of Sitting Bull before the summer is fairly started, and establish a colony of good indians, composed of Little Bad Man's crowd, in an eligible location two or three feet under ground.

The Penal Code.

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—In Reichstag a bill amending the penal code was taken up for the third reading. The debate was on the clauses which were recently rejected, imposing penalties on the members of secret societies, and to prevent inciting hostility between different classes and attacking the national institutions. Prince Bismarck participated in the debate and urged the reinsertion of the clauses, and animadverted upon the misstatements and calumnies of the press instanced by the invention of war rumors last spring by newspapers which were falsely considered semi-official. We emphatically denied the existence of semi-official papers to correspondents. The prince in conclusion said, "we live in a state of the most profound peace; we have no wish for conquest; we are contented with what we possess: we have no thought of threatening any one, nevertheless, these rumors are continually arising." No action was reached on the bill.

Elected.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 9.—The officers of the clearing house were elected to day.

Egypt.

CAIRO, EGYPT, February 9.—The Anglo Egyptian bank contracted and advanced ten millions dollars on the security on crops, and also loan seventy millions dollars to meet the Egyptian debt and other charges.

Decline.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 9.—Three Providence Congregational churches decline counseling with Beecher.

CINCINNATI, February 9.—Vine street church declines the Plymouth invitation.

Fifteen Years.

FREEPORT, N. J., February 9.—Mary Greely, for killing her husband was found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to the penitentiary for 15 years.

Author Dead.

PARIS, February 9.—Renault Pierre Sebastian Laurentie, the author is dead. He was born in 1793.

Failed.

LONDON, February 9.—Wm. Murray & Son, foreign provisioners, have failed for 90,000 sterling.

JEFFERSON DAVIS REJOINS.

He Takes Issue on Historical Facts With the Hyena From Maine.

Are the War's Woes to Stalk Like Specters Forevermore?

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 6.—Jefferson Davis has written the following letter to Judge Lyons, of Richmond Virginia:

NEW ORLEANS, January 27, 1876.

Hon. James Lyons—My dear friend: Your very kind letter of the 14th inst. was forwarded from Memphis, and has consequently suffered delay. I have been so long the object of malignant slander and the subject of unscrupulous falsehood by partisans of the case of Mr. Blaine that, though I can not say it has become to me a matter of indifference, it has ceased to excite my surprise, even in this instance, when it reaches the extremity of accusing me of cruelty to prisoners. What matters it to one whose object is personal and party advantage that the records of both federal and confederates disprove the charge; that the country is full of witnesses who bear oral testimony against it, and that the effort to revive the bitter animosities of the war obstructs the progress toward the reconciliation of the sections? It is enough for him if his self seeking purpose be promoted. It would, however, seem probable that such expectations must be disappointed, for only those who are willfully blind can fail to see in the circumstance of the case the fallacy of Mr. Blaine's statements. The published fact of an attempt to suborn Wirtz while under sentence of death, by promising him pardon if he would criminate me in regard to the Andersonville prisoners, is conclusive as to the wish of the government to make such charge against me, and its failure to do so shows that nothing could be found to sustain it. May we not say the evidence of my innocence was such that Holt and Conover, with their trained band of suborned witnesses, dared not make against me this charge, which Wirtz for his life would not make? But which Blaine, for a presidential nomination, has made. Now let us review the leading facts of the case. The report of the confederate commissioner for the exchange of prisoners shows how persistent and liberal were our efforts to secure the relief of captives. Failing in those attempts, I instructed General R. E. Lee to go under a flag of truce and seek an interview with General Grant to represent to him the suffering and death of the federal prisoners held by us, to explain the causes which were beyond our control, and to urge in the name of humanity the observance of the cartel for the exchange of prisoners. To this, as to all previous appeals, a deaf ear was turned. I will not attempt from memory to write the report made to me of the incidents of this mission. Lee no longer lives to defend the cause and the country he loved so well and served so efficiently; but General Grant can not fail to remember so extraordinary a visit, and his objections to executing the cartel are well known to the public. But, whoever else may choose to forget my efforts in this regard, the prisoners at Andersonville and the delegates I permitted them to send to President Lincoln to plead for a resumption of the exchange of prisoners, can not fail to remember how willing I was to restore them to their homes, and to the comforts of which they were in need, provided the imprisoned soldiers of the confederacy should be in like manner released and returned to us. This foul accusation, though directed especially against me, was no doubt intended, and naturally must be the arraignment of the south, by whose authority and in whose behalf my deeds were done. It may be presumed that the feelings and the habits of the southern soldiers were understood by me, and in that connection any fair mind would perceive in my congratulatory orders to the army after a victory in which the troops were most commended for their tenderness and generosity to the wounded and other captives, as well as the instincts of the persons who issued the order, as the knightly tempers of soldiers to whom it was addressed. It is admitted that the prisoners in our hands were not as well provided as we would like to have had them but it is claimed that we did as well for them as we could. Can the other side say as much? To the bold allegation of ill treatment of prisoners by our side, and the humane treatment and adequate supplies by our opponents, it is only necessary to offer two facts: First, it appears from the reports of the United States war department that though we had 60,000 more federal prisoners than they had confederate, 6,000 more of confederates died in the northern prisons. Second, the want and suffering of our men in northern prisons caused me to ask for permission to send out cotton and buy supplies for them. The request was granted, but on condition that the cotton should be sent to New York and the supplies be bought there. General Beale, now of St. Louis, was authorized to purchase and distribute the needful supplies. Our sympathy rose with the occasion and responded to its demands. Not waiting for ten years, then, to vaunt itself when it could serve no good purpose to the sufferers, under the mellowing influences of time and occasional demonstrations at the north of a desire for a restoration of peace and good will, the southern people have forgotten much, have forgiven much, of wrongs they bore. If it be less so among their invaders, it is but another example of the rule that a wrong-doer is less able to forgive than he who has suffered causeless wrong. It is not, however, generally among those who braved the hazards of battle that unrelenting vindictiveness is to be found. It is not among the brave, and generous, and gentle; it is skulkers of the fight, the Blaines, who display their flag on an untented field. They made no sacrifice to prevent a separation of the states, and why should they now be expected to promote the confidence and good will essential to their union? When closely confined at Fortress Monroe, I was solicited to add my name to those of many esteemed gentlemen who had signed a petition for my pardon, and an assurance was given that on my doing so the president would order my liberation. Confident of the justice of our cause and the rectitude of my own conduct, I declined to sign the petition, and remained subject to the inexcusable privations and tortures, which Dr. Craven has but faintly described. When, after two years of close confinement, I was admitted to bail, as often as required I appeared for trial under the indictment found against me, but in which Mr. Blaine's fictions do not appear. The indictment was finally quashed, on no application of mine, nor have I ever evaded or avoided a trial upon any charge the general government might choose to bring against me, and have no view of the future which makes it desirable to me to be included in an amnesty bill. Viewed in the abstract or as a general question, I would be glad to see the repeal of all laws inflicting the penalty of political disabilities on classes of people, that it might, as prescribed by the constitution, be left to the courts to decide the cause and to affix penalties according to legislation. The discrimination made against our people is unjust and impolitic; if the fact be equality, and their purpose be fraternity among the citizens of the United States. Conviction and sentence without a hearing, without jurisdiction, and affixing penalties by ex post facto legislation are a part of a proceeding which had its appropriating the assumption by congress of the executive function of granting pardons, to remove political disabilities which there was not legal power to impose, and was not an act of so much grace as to form a plausible pretext for the reckless diatribe of Mr. Blaine. The papers preserved by Dr. Stevenson happily furnish full proof of causes of the disease and death at Andersonville. They are now, I believe, in Richmond, and it is to be hoped their publication will not be much longer delayed. I have no taste for recrimination, though the sad recitals made by our soldiers returned from northern prisons can never be forgotten, and you will remember the excitement those produced and the censorious publication which was uttered against me because I would not visit on the helpless prisoners in our hands such barbarities as, according to reports, had been inflicted upon our men. Imprisonment is a hard lot at best, and prisoners are prone to exaggerate their sufferings, and such was probably the case on both sides. But we did not seek by the reports of committees with photographic illustrations to inflame the passions of our people. How was it with our enemy? Let one example suffice: You may remember a published report of a committee of the United States congress which was sent to Annapolis to visit some exchanged prisoners, and which had appended to it photographs of some emaciated subjects, which were offered as samples of prisoners returned from the south. When a copy of that report was received I sent to Colonel Ould, our commissioner for exchange of prisoners, and learned, as I anticipated, that the photographs had been taken from men when they were in our hospitals, when they were liberated for exchange, and whom the post surgeon regarded as convalescent, but too weak to be removed with safety to themselves. The anxiety of prisoners to be sent to their homes had prevailed over the objections of the surgeon. But this is not all, for I have recently learned from a priest who was then at Annapolis that the most wretched-looking of these photographs was taken from a man who had never been a prisoner, but who had been left on a sick list at Annapolis when the command to which he was attached had passed that place on its southward march. Whatever may be said in extenuation of such imposture, because of the exigencies of war, there can be no such excuse now for this attempt of Mr. Blaine by gross misrepresentations and slanderous accusation to revive the worst passions of the war, and it is to be hoped that, much as the event is to be regretted, it will have one good effect of evoking truthful statements in regard to this little understood subject from men who would have preferred to leave their sorrowful story untold, if the subject could have been allowed peacefully to sink into oblivion. Mutual respect is needful for common interest, is essential to a friendly feeling, and when slander comes from high places public welfare demands that truth should strip falsehood of its power for evil. I am, respectfully and truly, your friend.

[Signed] JEFFERSON DAVIS.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

House—Afternoon Session.

The house re-assembled at 3 P.M., and was called to order by Speaker HARDEMAN.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The consideration of the bill to repeal the act creating a state board of health was resumed.

Mr. PEEPLES offered an amendment that sections 11, 12, 14 and 15 of the act creating the State board of health, and that the reports be made monthly directly to the secretary of the board, who shall discharge the duties now imposed on the ordinary.

Mr. PITMAN resumed his remarks. He favored the amendment. The reports should be made direct to the secretary. This obviates all difficulty and brings the physicians in direct communication with the board.

Mr. REVILL favored the repeal of the act on the score of economy.

Mr. NELMS said that the time consumed in discussing the bill had cost the state more than the board would. But he was opposed to the board.

Mr. HARRISON, from Quitman, said he had listened in vain for some one to object to the purposes of the bill. He believed the people would support any member who voted for an appropriation having an aim at the good of the people. He moved the indefinite postponement of the whole matter.

Mr. LIVINGSTON moved the previous question, but withdrew the motion through grace to the gentleman from Banks.

Mr. TURNBULL said the doctors of the state did not want this sanitary board. The cost was unnecessary.

Mr. WARREN made an earnest and impassioned speech against the repeal of the act.

Mr. TURNBULL—You say that you favor the agricultural interests of the country. Are you not a candidate for governor?

Mr. WARREN—If I get to be governor I will make you keeper of the penitentiary! [Laughter and Applause.]

Mr. WARREN continued giving strong grounds for sustaining the board of health. The house made the board and can cure all defects. Don't let us go back on our own record, and on those we have honored and are worthy of that honor.

Mr. THOMAS looked upon public hygiene as a grand subject. He explained succinctly and logically the object of public hygiene and the operations of the sanitary board. Public sanitation is the great question of the age.

Mr. COBB called the previous question, which call was sustained.

The yeas and nays were called upon the motion to indefinitely postpone the bill with the following result: yeas 76 nays 79.

Mr. BACON, of Bibb, moved to recommit the bill to the judiciary committee, which prevailed by yeas 86, nays 77.

CONCURRED IN.

The house concurred in the senate amendment to the house bill regulating the fee of jurors in Baldwin county.

The house concurred in the senate amendments to the house bill defining the corporate limits, and powers of the municipal authorities, of Griffin.

DOGS! DOGS!

A telegram was received from the state agricultural convention in session at Brunswick, announcing the passage of resolutions endorsing the action of the house in passing a dog law, and urging the senate to pass it.

Mr. SMITH of Lowndes, was placed on the special investigating committee, in lieu of Mr. Furlow, excused.

The house adjourned until 10 a. m. Thursday.

The State Road Lease Again.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION:

I notice an editorial in the Herald of yesterday commenting upon my article upon the lease or the state road as being very adroit, and charging that the same emanated from ex Governor Brown. Now I wish to inform the editor distinctly that neither Gov. Brown nor any other lessee either wrote or inspired my article to which the Herald refers. I have simply given to the public a correct statement of the views and feelings of the people on the subject of the lease upon my own responsibility, and if either the Herald or the members of the legislature doubt the correctness of my views they have only to test it before the people, and they will be very sure never to forget the decision.

I can tell the Herald that the people are disgusted with the practice of appointing large investigating committees, to sit during the recess between the sessions of the legislature, each member at ten dollars a day out of the public treasury.

And I predict now, that neither the Herald nor any of those who run his line, will dare publish to the people the amount of money paid out of the state treasury to the members of investigating committees and to Public Printers for printing the long winded reports of such committees, and the attorneys for representing the state before such committees, and in cases in court growing out of their reports, within the last five years. The amount would astonish the tax payers. Now Mr. Public Printer, will you in your crusade for honesty and good morals publish in your columns the amounts paid out for the purposes aforesaid with the names of the persons who received them, and the amounts paid back into the treasury, as the fruit of all their labors; if you will do this, you will for one time do the tax payers a service, and you will spoil a good many fat jobs of like character for the future.

As to your statement that a strong movement was organized against you by some of your creditors under the control of certain parties to crush your journal I know nothing. But I apprehend if you will pay your honest, just debts, you will have no reason to fear any assaults which your creditors or any parties who control them may make upon you or your journal. But if you undertake to set yourself up as the guardian of public morals, and refuse to pay your just debts, you will scarcely escape the criticism of honest men.

I have nothing to do however, with your good faith or bad faith to creditors until you lug it in, in reply to my article. If the lessees have bribed the legislature go for them, with all your might, and if you have wronged your creditors or refused to pay your just debts, do not be astonished if your creditors go for you. But I would suggest that it might be as well to keep the two matters separate, as the public are unable to see the connection between them.

TAX PAYER.

Ticket Agents' Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 9.—The convention of general railroad ticket agents of America began its session here, called together to adopt rates to be charged during the centennial. Nearly all the principals roads of America were represented. One hundred agents in attendance. It is thought that a reduction of 25 per cent. from the regular rates will be made.

Resigned.

PARIS, February 9.—Mr. Renault, the prefect of police, has resigned, deeming his candidacy for the assembly incompatible with the duties of his office. The police department will probably be transferred to the department of interior.

A CARD.

Reply of Mr. Julius Brown to the Atlanta Herald.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: In the Herald of yesterday, the following appeared as editorial:

> In our Sunday's issue we urged the legislature to investigate the charge that $70,000 had been spent in the procurement of the present lease of the State road.
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> * * * * * * *
>
> In doing this needed act of public duty, we have not escaped the aggressive hostility of those interested. As soon as we spoke of our purpose *some of the creditors of the paper, under the control of certain parties, immediately organized a strong movement against us, and are now striving to crush out this journal*, that has had the audacity to speak out openly in a matter involving the gravest questions of public interest, and inculpating high parties in the most serious acts of moral turpitude. * * * * *

I had supposed, after the undisputed facts of my former cards, that it would not be necessary for me to again make any statements about the debts due by the Herald to my client.

In the above editorial Mr. Alston, doubtless, with a view to manufacture some sympathy for his paper, makes an attack upon the *motive* of the leveying creditor. Mr. Alston is as unfortunate in his editorial statements, as he was in his statements heretofore, as president of the Herald Publishing company.

He says, in his *last Sunday's issue*, he made his charge against the lessees. *On Tuesday before that time the fi fas were levied upon the Herald.* Now, I ask, how could that levy on last Tuesday week, have been prompted by his last Sunday's editorial? How could my client know he was going to make any such publication? On last Thursday, after the levy, he made his assault on me. On Friday, I replied. Saturday he published another card, and I replied to it on Sunday—the very day his editorial appeared.

Now, bear in mind, that the levy was made nearly a week before his Sunday editorial appeared; bear in mind also, that he had been notified by me in writing, January 19, 1876, that his paper would be sold out if the money was not paid in ten days from that date, the time necessary, as he said, to get the money from General Gordon—bear in mind also that he held his tongue all of this time. When all of these things are considered, the untruthfulness of the editorial becomes very manifest.

Alston well knew when he penned his editorial, and knows now, that the fi fas. levied upon his paper do not belong to the Western and Atlantic railroad company, or to any lessee or lessees of that road, and that they are in no way controlled by any lessee or lessees of that road, or by that company. He also knows that the president of that company, while a director of the Citizens' bank of Georgia, opposed making the last loan by the bank to the Herald, and that this opposition killed the loan at the time it first came before the directors of the bank, and that a day or so afterwards, at my very urgent request the president of the Western & Atlantic railroad company, as a director of the bank, was overruled by the other directors, and the loan was made over his opposition. Neither the Western & Atlantic railroad company or any lessee thereof had any interest in the fi fas levied on the Herald, and I say distinctly, that at no time before the fi fas were levied did I have any conversation with the president of the Western & Atlantic railroad company or any lessee of that road about those fi fas, or about the levies to be made upon the Herald; and I say further that neither the president of that company nor any one of said lessees knew that any levy could be made upon the Herald, until after the levies were advertised.

The whole case is simply this:—The Herald justly owes certain money. The creditor wants his money. He has relied upon Alston's promises heretofore to get it. He has finally lost all faith in those promises, and seeing no sort of probability of the Herald making the money by its business or raising it through its political friends and combinations as promised, he demanded the cash and through his attorney offered liberal terms to get it, and when the money was not paid recourse was had to legal process. This is the whole story.

As to Alston's charges concerning the lease of the Western and Atlantic railroad, I know nothing. The gentlemen connected with it, and the legislature who confirmed it are able, doubtless, to defend themselves and their reputations. That matter has no connection with the payment of the money due my client by the Herald, and I object to Alston attempting to manufacture cheap sympathy at the expense of me or my client by thus attempting to make the public believe that the the Herald was levied on to close his mouth.

In this connection I will say it is a remarkable fact that he bridled his tongue during all the time the legislature has been in session. He did not speak until he was called on by the sheriff to pay his debts. If he knew the facts he speaks of, as a good citizen why did he not speak of them before I had shown the facts stated in his former cards to be untrue?

As we are upon the subject of investigation, will Mr. Alston explain to the public how it is that the Herald has been getting money to make publications to advance the cause of a certain railroad company now before *congress*? He stated to me that he had been paid money to publish certain things in that behalf, and the fact is capable of other proof.

JULIUS L. BROWN,
attorney at law.

WHISKEY.

Interview With Gen. Babcock.

St. Louis special to the N. Y. Herald.

Your correspondent accidentally met Gen. Babcock in a hallway of the Lindell hotel to-night, and, being well acquainted with him, had no hesitation in opening a conversation on the impending trial. Mr. Babcock was in a talkative mood, and leading the way to a seat in an adjacent parlor, said substantially:

"I did not come here to be interviewed but I will say this much—I am as innocent as a babe of the charges brought against me. If an earnest hard fight can secure acquittal, I am going to get it. I have ten lawyers retained, comprising the best legal talent in the country, to each of whom I have paid heavy fees. The trial will impoverish me—and it is quite probable, before the end has come, that I will have to accept some of the offers of pecuniary assistance made by my friends; but if I can achieve a vindication of my character, as I believe I will, I am willing to relinquish everything I have in the shape of money and property. My lawyers tell me there is no reasonable danger of conviction. The chief thing which I fear is the jury. It was a damned shame to convict Avery, and the verdict of guilty against McKee shows that the jury was overawed by public prejudices."

THE SUSPICIOUS TELEGRAMS.

"Do you know of any evidence against you beyond the dispatches which have been published?"

"I know nothing, and, as far as I am informed, the government is relying almost entirely on the telegrams. The true nature and purport of these dispatches will be explained, I think, to the satisfaction of every reasonable and candid person. During the past nine years I have written many letters to friends in St. Louis, but all of a personal or social nature, and I can defy the attorneys for the prosecution to produce even a suspicious letter against me. Joyce was my special friend, and although he now wears a striped suit, I think he has been harshly judged, and is a much better man than thousands of those now persecuting him. The famous Sylph dispatch, of which the Herald published a fac simile, was a purely social affair, in which the signature

SYLPH WAS USED AS A JOKE,

which I will explain when I get on the stand."

"General, they tell me that Con. McGuire, the ex-collector, who pleaded guilty the other day, will be an important witness against you. Is it so that McGuire is possession of any damaging facts against you?"

"I never met McGuire but once in my life, and that was when I was here last year at the fair with the president. McGuire came up to us on the grounds, and the president introduced me to him. That was the limit of my transaction I ever had with him. McGuire was not then indicted, and, as far as I know, not suspected of complicity in the whisky ring. I never wrote him a letter in my life, or conversed on whisky matters with him, and therefore it is impossible that he should be in possession of any damaging evidence against me.

"They tell me Mrs. McKee has some documentary evidence which she will use against me to help her husband out of his difficulties; but I do not believe Mrs. McKee ever saw any writing or letter concerning me or my affairs. I have no intimate acquaintance with McKee, and never wrote to him in my life."

"REBEL INFLUENCE" OVER THE JURIES.

"Why have you such mortal dread of these Missouri juries, Mr. Babcock?"

"Well," replied the president's secretary, "in the first place, I have been assured that all the juries which have sat in the preceding cases are under rebel influence, and that they dare not acquit a man who has been officially connected with the Grant administration. Furthermore, I am told that the district attorney and marshal, in summoning the jury, have selected deputy marshals who go into the country and subpœna men they have known for years, and who they know will decide in favor of the government. By this means men have been convicted before the jury were placed in the box. If they will give me a fair jury I fear nothing, and I intend to exhaust all my legal rights in securing a fair one."

THE PRESIDENT'S TESTIMONY

"Will the president be on the stand during the trial?"

"That depends," replied Babcock. "My lawyers will wait and see whether such a step is necessary or not. The president assured me only three days ago that whenever wanted he would come to St. Louis in person and testify in my behalf. In fact, so far as he is individually concerned, he prefers to come himself to sending his deposition. So

WHISKY JONES.

man, and he lived in Jones—
he lived in a country of red hills and stones—
He lived pretty much by getting of loans;
And his mules were nothing but skin and bones,
And his hogs were fat as his corn bread pones,
And he had 'bout a thousand acres of land.

This man—whose name was Whisky Jones—
He swore that he'd leave them old red hills and stones;
For he couldn't make nothin' but yellowish cotton,
And little of that, for his fence was rotten,
And what little cotton he had, that was boughten,
And he couldn't get a living from the land.

And the longer he swore the madder he got,
And he rose and he walked to the stable lot,
And he hollowed to Tom to come there and hitch,
For to emigrate somewhere where the land was rich,
And to quit raising cock-burs, thistles and sich,
And wasting their time on barren land.

So him and Tom they hitched up their mules,
Protesting that folks were mighty big fools,
That would stay in Georg'a their lifetime out,
Just scratching a living, when all of them mought
Get places in Texas where cotton would spread
By the time you could plant it in the land.

And he drove by a house where a man named Brown
Was living, not far from the edge of the town,
And bantered Brown for to buy his place,
And said that seeing his money was scace,
And seeing sheriffs were hard to face,
Two dollars an acre would get the land.

They closed at a dollar and fifty cents,
And Jones he bought him a wagon and tents,
And loaded his corn, and his women and truck,
And moved to Texas, which it luck
His entire pile, with the best of luck,
To get there and get him a little land.

But Brown moved out on Whisky's farm,
And rolled up his breeches and bared his arm,
And he picked all the rocks from off'n the ground,
And he rooted it up and plow'd it down,
And sowed his corn and wheat in the land,

Five years slid by, and Brown one day,
(Who got so fat that he wouldn't weigh,)
Was a sitting down sort lazily,
To the baldest dinner you ever see,
When one of the children jumped on his knee
And says: "Ton's Jones, which we bought his land."

And there was Jones, standing out at the fence,
And he hadn't no wagon, nor mules, nor tents,
For he had left Texas afoot and come
To Georgia to see if he couldn't get some
Employment, and he was looking as humble as if he had never owned any land.

But Brown asked him in, and he rot
Him down to his victuals amazing hot,
And when he had filled himself and the floor,
Brown looked at him sharp and rove and swore
That "whether a man's land was rich or poor,
There was more in the man than there was in the land."

—Foreign travel is quite fashionable at present—among forgers.

—Maggie Mitchell and troupe start from Washington City for a tour through the south to-morrow.

—J. H. McVicker, of Chicago, has purchased all the claims against Edwin Booth. He is the father of Mrs. Booth.

—The Prussian government compels bakers to keep their bread at least one day before selling.

—The crown prince of Germany has presented Cecile Gaul, the Baltimore pianist, with a costly necklace.

—A niece of Gen. John Stark, the hero of Bennington, died recently at Dover, N. H., in the ninety-second year of her age.

—Elias Polk, a body servant of ex-President Polk, has been appointed a laborer on the clerk's roll of the house of representatives, in congress.

—The theatrical wardrobe of J. Wilkes Booth belongs to a man in Quebec, who loans it out for private theatricals.

—One of the Indiana editors has collected 484 bills of fare in about two years—all different hotels. The whole thing didn't cost him a cent.

—Ladies are now wearing belts with steel points projecting at intervals so as to prevent anybody stealing their arms around the waist.

—The happiest moments in a woman's life, says an authority, are when she is selecting her wedding trousseau, and when she first gets her photograph taken.

—Empress Eugenie still prays that her last days may be passed in her beloved France, and that her ashes may find a resting place on the banks of the Seine.

—Little five year old after shopping with her mother at leading dry goods stores, remarked: "Seems to me there are a good many boys named 'Cash.'"

—Miss Mary McCardon, the young woman who, after eight years of incurableness, was restored to health by less than half a teaspoonful of water of Lourdes, is visiting her friends and relatives in Dubuque.

—"Call that a kind man," said an actor, speaking of an acquaintance; "a man who is away from his family, and never sends them a farthing? Call that kindness?" "Yes, unremitting kindness," Jerrold replied.

Summary of State News.

AUGUSTA.

—Henry H. Steiner, of Texas, while out hunting in Burke county placed the stock of his gun on the ground and leaned down to uncock the weapon. While he was attempting to do this the gun was accidentally discharged, and its entire contents entered his head just under the chin and passed completely through, literally blowing the top of his head off and killing him instantly.—Chronicle.

—Judge W. R. McLaws addressed the Baptist Sunday school on Sunday.

—At the morning service of the Christian church on Sunday morning, Rev. Z. T. Sweeney, the pastor, announced that in consequence of a call from his old home in Columbus, Indiana, he had made up his mind to offer his resignation of the charge of the church in this city.—Constitutionalist.

BUTLER.

—J. England, Jr., killed four wild turkeys at one shot.—Herald.

BAINBRIDGE.

—Simon Weil sold a horse the other day at ten cents per pound. The horse weighed 610 pounds and brought $61.

—We have in our sanctum one of the most interesting relics of the past ages that we ever saw. It is nothing more or less than a portion of the armor worn by a Spanish soldier nearly three and a half centuries ago. The part consists of a helmet with visor, and one arm, all being of wrought iron, one-sixth of an inch thick, and weighs 17 pounds. Some idea can thus be formed of the weight of the entire suit of mail when we say that the above constitutes less than one-third of it. This relic was ploughed up by a farmer in Jefferson county, Florida, about the year 1856. He did not know what it was, or perhaps he would have reclaimed it all—but he only took enough for use as weights to his lot gate, for which it answered admirably. Some years afterward, a gentleman passing this farmer's house was struck by the oddity of the construction of the old iron with which the gate was weighted, and found it to be no less than a portion of a cost of mail. The soldier who wore this armor, was, beyond a doubt, one of the followers of Fernando DeSoto, the discoverer of the Mississippi, who explored Florida in the year 1539. The soldier was probably killed in one of the many battles which that gallant band had with the Indians, and was buried with his armor on, three hundred and sixty-six years ago.—Democrat.

COVINGTON,

—Zack and Branham Anderson burnt off an old straw field to kill rabbits and lost 600 panels of fence.

—Dock Middlebrook killed five wild turkeys at one shot and two at another one day last week.

—Gen. E. L. Thomas, of Newton county, has sent his paper to the khedive of Egypt. Among the most flattering recommendations in the large bunch of letters is one from Gen. Sherman. Gen. Thomas fought Sherman's army for a long time, and consequently Tecumseh knew he was a gallant commander, and was not afraid to tell the khedive so.—Enterprise.

CRAWFORD.

—Thanks to Road Master Hicks, the bulk of the chip pile that has been an eye sore to our town for the past thirty years, was removed last week.

—Daisy, a colored pauper 75 or 80 years old, froze to death near Lexington.

—A youth name Bennie Smith, while working in the garden of the old Emanuel Zuber place, in this county, dug up an old-fashioned silver watch, which was buried a foot under ground. It was not at all rusty, and with some slight repairs is now keeping correct time. From all the statistics that could be collected on the subject, it is supposed to have been lost at least thirty years.—Echo.

CARTERSVILLE.

—Captain T. J. Lyon killed a sow which weighed when dressed 461 lbs. He obtained 69 pounds of lard from it.

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PARTICULARLY IN LARGE NUMBERS.

Good Stock. Reliable Varieties. Low Prices.

WE HAVE EVERYTHING USUALLY grown in a first-class Nursery. Address R. COLE & CO., Atlanta Nursery, Atlanta, Georgia. feb6—d8t

MARKET REPORTS.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

COTTON.

Liverpool to Thursday noon.

Futures opened quiet; February 13 27-32@13 29-32; March 14 1-16@13 2 32; April 15 5-16@13 11-32; May 13 17-32@13 9-16; June 13 23-32@13 25-32; July 13 29-32.

Money 4. Gold 113¼. Exchange long $4 86¾; short $4 90. Stocks active and better, except Lake Shore, which is lower. Governments dull and a little lower. State bonds quiet and a little lower.

Flour quiet and steady. Wheat quiet and firm. Corn without decided change. Pork firm; uninspected mess $21 00@$21 05. Lard firm; steam 12 13-16. Turpentine quiet at 36¼. Rosin quiet at $1 87½@$1 65 for strained. Freights quiet.

LIVERPOOL, February 9.—noon.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 6 7-16; middling Orleans 6¾; sales 10,000; speculation and export 2,000; receipts 18,900 bales; American 8,800; cotton to arrive 1-32 cheaper; sales on a basis of middling uplands nothing below low middlings February delivery 6 5-16; do. April or May delivery 6¾; do. June or July 6¾.

LIVERPOOL, February 9.—1:30 P. M.—Cotton to arrive partially 1-16 cheaper on the day; sales on a basis of middling uplands nothing below low middlings May or June delivery 6 7-16.

LONDON, February 9.—Erie 15¼.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, Ga., Febuary 9, 1876.

Atlanta Money Market.			
GOLD—			
Buying	111	Selling	113
SILVER—			
Buying	104	Selling	108
EXCHANGE—			
Buying at	par	Selling	¼ prem.
BONDS—			
Georgia 6s	90@92	Atlanta City 8s	85@87
Georgia 7s	100@102	Atlanta 10s	103@105
Ga. 7s gold	103@103	Aug'sta City 7s	93@94
Ga. 8s	103@105	Georgia R. R.	93@98
Atlanta Water	79@82	A. & W.P.R.R.	98@100
Atlanta City 7s	75@78	Savannah City	82@84
STOCKS—			
Ga. R. R	76@78	A. & W. P. R. R	73@76
C. R. R	46@48		
Atlanta Produce Market.			
PORK—whole hog			9¼
BEEF CATTLE			2@6
EGGS			13@14
BUTTER—			
Country			15@20
Tennessee			22@25
POULTRY—			
Grown chickens			23¼
Spring chickens			15@18
Geese			40@50
Ducks			30
Turkeys			75@$1 00
DRESSED POULTRY AND GAME—			
Turkeys			12@14
Chickens			10@12
Geese			10
Ducks			12½
Squirrels			10
Rabbits			8
Possum			15
FEATHERS			50@60
BEESWAX			25@27
RAGS			2¼@3
DRIED FRUIT—			
Peaches, unpeeled			7½@8
Peaches halves			8@8½
Peaches peeled			10@12½
Apples peeled			5½@6½
Apples unpeeled			no market
Atlanta Grocery Market.			
CORN—			
Prime white			70
MEAL			70
GRITS			$0 00
WHEAT			$1 25@$1 45
WHEAT BRAN			$1 10@$1 20
BARLEY			none
RYE			$1 25
OATS			60@70
HAY—			
Timothy			$1 40
Clover			$1 10
Tennessee			$1 10@1 30
POTATOES—			
Early Rose			$3 25
PEAS—			
Stock			$1 00@$1 10
Sweet			75@90
CABBAGE			market overstocked
ONIONS			$3 50 per bbl
MOLASSES—			
Barrels			33
Tierces			32
Hhds			31
SYRUPS			50@65
MACKEREL—			
No. 1 half bbls $7 50; kits			$1 75
No 2 half bbls $6 50; kits			$1 25@1 40
No. 3 bbls $9 50; half $6 00; kits			$1 15
COFFEE—			
Rio			22@23½
Java			37½
SUGAR—			
A			11¼
White extra C			11
Extra C			10½
Yellows			8@10
Demerara			11
New Orleans			10¼@10½
FLOUR—			
Fancy			$8 00
Extra family			$7 25@7 50
Family			$6 50@6 75
Extra			$6@6 25
Superfine			$5 50
BACON—			
Clear sides			none
Clear rib sides			none
Shoulders			none
BULK MEATS—			
Clear sides			12@
Clear rib sides			12½
Long clear sides			12½
Shoulders			9
HAMS—			
Sugar-cured hams			15@15½
Bulk hams			12½
LARD—			
Tierces			15@15½
Kegs and cans			15@16
Buckets			16@16
HOMINY			$5 50
CHEESE			14½@15
VINEGAR			25@40
SOAP—			
Poor man's			$3 25@$3 50
Diamond			$3 25@$3 50
English crown			$3 25@$3 50
SUNDRIES—			
Bologna			12½@15
Dried Beef			16@17½
Buckwheat Flour			$8 00@$10 00
Atmore's Mince Meat, half bbls			12½
Wines and Liquors.			
CORN WHISKY—			
Proof, 100 per cent			$1 45@1 90
80 per ct			$1 30
Miscellaneous.			
LIME—35@40; hydraulic $1 50.			
NAILS—			
12d, 10d			$3 40
LEATHER—			
Sole, hemlock, good damaged			26@28
Good			29@33
White oak			40@50
Black upper			40@55
SALT—			
Liverpool			$1 50
POWDER—			
Rifle			$6 00
Blasting			$4 00
SHOT—			
Buck			$3 75
Drop			$3 50
BAGGING—			
Domestic			14
Borneo			14
Gunny			none
IRON TIES—			
			5½
P'cd			4½
Dry Goods.			
TICKING			8@24
STRIPES			9@15
OSNABURGS			10@13
CAMBRICS			6¼@7½
PRINTS			6½@7½
BROWN SHEETINGS			8½@10
SHIRTINGS			6½@8½
Bleached sheetings and shirtings			8@15½
DOMESTICS—			
4-4			8@8½
7 8			7@7½
3-4			5½@6
YARNS			$1 10
Fruits and Confectioneries.			
APPLES—Georgia raised			$3 50@$4 per bbl
Northern			$5 50@$6 00
PEARS			$5 00@$6 00
ORANGES—			
Messina, each			2½@3
Florida			3½@4
LEMONS—			
Palermo			$6@$8 per box
RAISINS—			
Layers, whole, per box			$3 00@$3 50
Layer, half "			$1 75@$2 00
CURRANTS—			
In barrels			10
CITRON—			
Leghorn per lb			35
FIGS—			
Selected Eleme, drums per lb			17½
DATES—In frails			8½
PRUNES—In barrels, per lb			14@15
NUTS AND ALMONDS—			
Languedoc			25
Taragona			25
Pecan Nuts			20
Brazil			12½@15
English Walnuts			15@20
Filberts			12½@15
PEA NUTS—			
Tennessee choice, per bushel			$1 95@2
Wilmington, fancy, per lb			9@10
TEAS—in five pound caddies—			
Oolong			$1 00@1 25
Imperial			$1 00@1 25
FIRE CRACKERS—			
No. 1 extra, 40 packages per box			$2 50
Tobacco.			
CHEWING—			
Common, sound, 11-in new per lb			45@50
Common, sound, 11-in old per lb			50@55
Medium, 11-in old			60@65
Good 11-in old			65@75
Fine 11-in old			75@85
Bright navys			55@65
Extra fine			80@90
Good			70@75
Fine 12-in, pounds, good			85@90
Suits AAAA			$1 10
Brown's Extra, 12-in			$1 00
Log Cabin, 12-in			$1 10
SMOKING—			
Durham, per pound			65
Cavendish			$1

—Daisy, a colored pauper 75 or 80 years old, froze to death near Lexington.

—A youth name Bennie Smith, while working in the garden of the old Emanuel Zuber place, in this county, dug up an old-fashioned silver watch, which was buried a foot under ground. It was not at all rusty, and with some slight repairs is now keeping correct time. From all the statistics that could be collected on the subject, it is supposed to have been lost at least thirty years.—Echo.

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POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.

BANKRUPTCY.

JOYNER & ELLIS.

D. P. ELLIS, Auctioneer.

THE stock of a New York Wholesale Importing House at auction. Important to the trade and public. Over $175,000 worth of Foreign and Domestic

Dry Goods at Auction

Great Bankrupt sale of Dry Goods at No. 58 Whitehall street, Atlanta, commencing on Monday, Jan. 24, 1876, a large consignment of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

consisting of English, French and German broad and narrow Woolen Clothes of all shades and colors. French, English and Scotch and Fancy Tweeds and Cassimeres, Furback. Moscow and Esquimaux Beavers, Chinchillas, Vestings, Cloakings, &c. Also, Scotch, French and German Paisley Cashmeres, Queensland and Ottoman Lace, and other fashionable and desirable Shawls.

Dress Goods,

in great variety, such as heavy Black and Colored Silks, Satins, Irish and Lyons Poplins, all wool, Merinos, Delaines, Satin Cloths, Serges, elegant imported Plaids, Alpacas, Empress Cloths, Cashmeres, &c. A very rich and rare assortment of Lyons Silk Velvets, Velveteens, and fine Silk Plush Suitings, Prints bleached and unbleached; Muslins from one to three yards wide; a large line of English and American blankets, Ladies', Gents' and Children's Hosiery, Gloves, &c., together with a very choice and well selected stock of Velvet, Brussels, Kidderminster Tapestry and Ingrain Carpeting. House Rugs, Damask, Swiss Netting Lace Curtains, Table and other Linens, from medium to the finest imported, and a variety other goods too numerous to mention.

Sale to continue from day to day until the entire Stock is disposed of. The whole to be sold without reserve in lots to suit all for cash. Sales will commence at 10 a.m 2 and 7 p. m.

feb6— jan23—d&wlm

WESTMINSTER HOTEL

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

Corner Irving Place and 16th Street, N. Y. One Block from Union Square and Broadway.

This most central, and yet quietest location in the city. Convenient to the great stores, theatres and churches. Elevator, and all modern improvements. Easy access to parts of the city by street cars and stages.

C. B. FERRIN, Prop

oct10— sep17—d1y

FOR SALE.

DESIRING to change my business, I now offer for sale the well and favorably known CENTRAL HOTEL, located in Adairsville, Bartow county, Georgia, on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, 69 miles north of Atlanta. The building is of brick, three stories high, containing 22 large and airy rooms. Large garden, two commodious store rooms and all necessary improvements attached. For healthy locality, fine mineral and limestone water, good society, etc., this place is unsurpassed. Any one desirous of securing a bargain should call on or address J. C. MARTIN, dec28—dtf Adairsville, Ga.

JOSEPH GORDON,

House and Sign Painter,

No. 24 Peachtree street,

ATLANTA ..... GEORGIA.

COUNTRY work solicited and promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. jan26—dly

Insurers, Attention!

IF your insurance expires shortly you will find it to your interest, before renewing, to call on Fitzpatrick & Young, Insurance Brokers, No. 63 Whitehall street. They can place your risks in first class companies at lower rates than you have heretofore paid. nov7—dtf

Sale of Impounded Cow.

ONE Cow now in City Pound, will be sold at the Pound in rear of the Station House, between 10 o'clock a. m, and 2 o'clock p. m., on Saturday, February 12th, 1876, to the highest cash bidder, unless sooner redeemed by the owner.

J. A. ANDERSON, Chief of Police.

Atlanta, February 6, 1876—d1w

Tried by Fire and Found not Wanting

J. L. VARNER,

Fire and Life Insurance Agent,

CUTHBERT, GEORGIA.

REPRESENTING the old and reliable Liverpool and London and Globe, and the most substantial American companies. Insurance placed at lowest rates and all losses promptly paid. feb6,'76—d1y

Education.

Clayton Institute.

PROF. GEORGE C. LOONEY takes charge of this Institution the 31 Monday in January next, with a Corps of teachers unsurpassed in tact or talent. Every department complete. $175 spent here for board and tuition by any young gentleman or lady of industry and natural ability, for a year's board and tuition, will be worth a thousand dollars the year following. Try it one year. For particulars address the Principal at Jonesboro, Clayton county, Georgia. dec9—d3m

EMORY COLLEGE--1876,

OXFORD, GA.

One Mile from Covington Depot, between Atlanta and Augusta—Georgia Railroad.

THE SPRING TERM begins Wednesday, January 19, 1876; ends Wednesday July 19th, 1876.

Special attention is called to the desirableness of Oxford as a place to educate young men, its location and healthfulness, as well as its social and religious features offering peculiar advantages.

Four large and well appointed buildings, besides the two Society Halls, afford ample facilities for all the work of the College.

The Faculty has been strengthened by providing fully for the Chair of English Language and Literature.

FACULTY.

REV. ATTICUS G. HAYGOOD, D.D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science

REV. ELEO. W. STONE, A.M., Vice-President and Prof. of Mathematics.

REV. OSBORN L. SMITH, D. D., Professor of Latin Language.

REV. ALEX. MEANS, M.D., D.D., LL.D., Professor Emeritus of Natural Science.

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JOHN F. BONNELL, A.M., Professor of Natural Science

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TERMS:

Tuition, Spring Term, in College Classes, $35. Tuition, Spring Term, in Academic Department. Primary Classes, $25; Academic Classes, $31.

Board, in good families, including all expenses for fuel, lights, etc., from $16 to $20 per month.

For further information, address ATTICUS G. HAYGOOD, President.

dec16—d2m

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

J. B. MINOR, LL.D., Prof. Com. and Stat. Law; O. 6 Southall, LL.D., Prof. Equity and Law Merchant, International Law, etc. Sessions begins October 1, 1875, and continues NINE MONTHS. Instruction by text books and lectures combined, illustrated by Moot-Court exercises. For Catalogue, apply (P. O. University of Va.) to WM. WERTENBAKER, Secretary Faculty. aug—d&wtf

Important to Parents and Guardians.

MOUNT DE CHANTAL

Academy of the Visitation

NEAR WHEELING, W. VIRGINIA.

PARENTS in quest of a first class school for their daughters, will do well to investigate the claims of the celebrated Academy. For thoroughness in every department of female education, Mt. de Chantal ranks pre-eminently high. Great attention is given to perfect the pupils in writing and speaking French with fluency. For those sufficiently advanced, it is the language of their recreation hours. The purity of accent and correctness of pronunciation acquired in this Institution have long been a subject of surprise to the native Parisian. The renown for the superiority in music is so wide spread as to have made this Academy almost a national one. One feature, in particular, that should recommend Mt. de Chantal to the sensible parent, is the influence exercised to form the pupils to views and habits of economy, and to render them really practical and useful woman of society in after years. Simplicity of dress is enforced by rule.

These facts, united to the exceedingly moderate rates of board and tuition ($200 per annum), will, we trust, secure to this school as large and desirable a patronage in the future as it has enjoyed in the past.

For further particulars, apply for a prospectus to the Directress of Mount de Chantal Academy of the Visitation, near Wheeling, West Virginia. jan1—d4wly

Special Medicine.

RHEUMATISM.

ONE DOSE OF DR. RUSSELL'S Neutralizer will relieve the most severe attack of inflammatory Rheumatism in three hours. One bottle will always cure the worst case that occurs. Price, $5 00 per pint bottle.

43 Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

jan25—d6m 4tsp

TO

Daily Constitution
ATLANTA
THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10

Preferred Locals.

New Seeds.

For real Delicacies, Choice Wines, Liquors, Cigars, New Crop Select Teas, Fresh Roast Coffees, Pure Spices, &c., &c., at the very lowest prices, go to A. M. Lowry & Co.'s, 78 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.
See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION to-day for specimen of our "news." mar11-1y

Sash, Doors and Blinds.

5,000 White Pine Doors, all sizes,
5,000 White Pine Windows, all sizes,
5,000 pair White Pine Blinds, all sizes,
Mantels, Mouldings, Newells, Stair Rails, Balusters, &c.
Can fill orders promptly and always at the lowest rates. C. O. D. orders have our especially attention.
JENKINS & ASHLEY,
31 and 33 Broad St., near the Bridge.

Who Does not Love the Beautiful?

Roses—8 for one dollar.
Bulbs—24 for one dollar.
Evergreens—12 choice varieties for ten dollars.
Bedding Plants—100 for ten dollars.
Garden and Flower Seeds for the millions at S. A. Echols', 21 Broad street, under the Library. febl—deodtf

Dr. Marsh's Radical Cure Trusses.

Dr. Dunshee will positively leave here on Saturday evening, the 12th instant for Greenville, South Carolina. All interested are invited to call at the Markham House and be cured. feb10-dtf

The Cheapest.

Reliable articles like Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder and True Flavoring Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Ginger, etc., that have stood the test of the best judges in the country, at a fair price, are the cheapest in the long run, if health is to be considered. Pure goods must have a fair valuation, adulterated articles are the only kinds then can be sold cheap, and many dealers sell such mixtures in preference to strictly pure articles, as they afford a better profit. feb5—deat-sun tues thur&wlt

New Advertisements.

Thomaston Hotel—W. T. Cowles.
Bargain counter—Lowe, Douglass & Dallas.
Exemption—Daniel Pittman.
For administration—R. C. Beave s.
Dwelling for rent—Ed. A. Werner.
Barber shop—Mack Hill.
Exemption—Daniel Pittman.
Notice in bankruptcy—A. E. Buck.
Donation party.
Sheriff's sale—J. W. Brown
DeGive's 5th Avenue Combination.
Rupture—Dr. Marsh.
Prize shooting match postponed.
Police cottage for rent—J. G. Reynolds.

Rupture.

Don't lose the opportunity to have that troublesome rupture cured. Remember, you have a few days only to get one of Dr. Marsh's celebrated radical cure trusses, at the Markham House, room 9. See advertisement. P. O. Box 3297, New York city.

GREAT reductions in Bleachings has been made at Furchgott, Benedict & Co's in the price of the following Brands: Wamsutta, Lonsdale, Fruit of the Loom, King Philip, Crescent, Hollowell, Our Choice, Oakdale, Lily of the Valley, Hay Maker, Forest Mills, Bates Mills, Columbia White Rock, Harvard, etc, etc. jan23-tf.

Postponed.

The Prize Shooting Match, to be given by Mr. Gillespie for the benefit of the Benevolent Home, has been postponed until Tuesday night of next week. Arrangements are in progress to make this a grand Sporting Tournament that will do credit to its projectors and realize a handsome sum for the "Home." The "Boys" are practicing daily and a very interesting contest may be expected. We learn that there will be a prize for the best lady "shootist" and we hope to see many fair contestants.

Sixteen Car Loads.

For the next twenty days I will sell Dressing Case and Parlor Sets, Parlor Suits, Bedsteads, Chairs, and anything else comprising my stock, at greatly reduced figures, in order to make room for the immense stock to arrive.
JAMES L. WATKINS,
42 and 44 Whitehall Street.
jan23—d15d

To the Members of the Legislature and the Public at Large.

"There is Millions in it." Where?
By making your purchases of Dry Goods and Carpets at
FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co's.
jan28-tf. No 38 Whitehall street.

BEAUTIFUL assortment of Kid Gloves can be found at
FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co's.
jan23-tf.

Special Notices.

Furchgott, Benedict & Co., have reduced all their 30, 25 and 40 cents dress goods to 25 cents.

Great reductions have also been made in Black Gros Grain Silks, Black Alpacas, Black Cashmeres, Black Henrietta Cloths, etc, etc. A call, before purchasing elsewhere is respectfully solicited to examine our qualities and prices. jan23 dtf

SEVERAL Thousand Yards of Hamburg Edging and Inserting will be closed out at cost at
FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co's.
Come and see them, it will be worth the trouble. jan23 d:f

SUPREME COURT.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA, }
February 9, 1876. }

ORDER OF CIRCUITS.

4 Atlanta	7	13 Coweta	18
5 Southern	00	14 Rome	6
6 Oconee	9	15 Cherokee	12
7 Albany	31	16 Augusta	19
8 Southwestern	21	17 Middle	6
9 Pataula	16	18 Ocmulgee	12
10 Chattahoochee	19	19 Eastern	17
11 Macon	8	20 Brunswick	7
12 Flint	16		

[Supreme Court Decisions of last term may be had by addressing W. A. Hemphill & Co., Atlanta, Ga. $1 00 per pamphlet to subscribers of THE CONSTITUTION; $2 00 to others. Sent postpaid.]

After delivering opinions in cases heretofore argued, the usual order of business was resumed.

ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

No 9. Argument concluded.
No 20. Gould & Co et al vs the mayor and council of Atlanta; injunction; from Fulton; argued.
D F and W R Hammond, Hulsey and Hussey, for plaintiffs in error.
W T Newman, contra.
No 11. High vs Coe; complaint, from DeKalb; argued.
L J Wine, for plaintiff in error.
Candler and Thompson, contra.
No 12. Alexander vs the state; case, from Fulton.
R H Clarke, Gartrell and Stephens, for plaintiff in error.
N J Hammond, attorney general, for the state.
Pending the reading of the record the court adjourned until 10 a m to-morrow.

DONATION PARTY.

We are to have something good and novel. The Old Ladies Sewing Circle will have a donation party in the store formerly occupied by Burroughs & Wing, on Decatur street. Everybody is to take a donation, however small, and some venerable old folks of "ye olden time," will entertain the guests. Get a programme and go out. The cause is charitable.

NORTH WASHINGTON STREET.

Quite a large petition of respectable people living on Collins street was presented to council at its last meeting, asking that Collins street be changed to North Washington street. We should be glad to see it done, and that every other street crossing the railroad could have but one name with the prefix of north and south. This would add to the beauty of our nomenclature and to the convenience of citizens and strangers.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

Calvin Burtchett of Milton county, was on trial before Commissioner Smith yesterday, charged with violations of the internal revenue laws. He was committed to jail in default of bond of $500.

A similar case against James Alford was opened and will be tried to-day.

Commissioner Buck sent to jail Solomon Thompson, colored, of Dawson county, and released F. B. Singleton of Milton county, on bond. Both are violators of the revenue law.

ANOTHER BANKRUPT.

Yesterday the petition in voluntary bankruptcy of Frank H Potts of this city, was filed in the clerk's office of the United States court. The case was referred to Register Black. Mr Culberson represented the bankrupt.

THE BODY IS A TEMPLE.

Mrs. Victoria Woodhull before the Footlights at DeGive's.

What She Said Upon the Social Problem and Its Solution.

A Paragraphical Potpourri of Facts, Vagaries, Truths and Theories.

For several days life-size wood-cut portraits of Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull, the celebrated woman agitator in social theories, have ornamented dead walls and bill boards. There were accompanied with the announcement that she would lecture here last evening. The fact excited more comment than appeared, and while hundreds shook their heads and thought it would not do to encourage her, others determined to go and hear exactly how terrible were the doctrines which had lifted this woman to such prominence and brought upon herself and sister such an avalanche of abuse and vituperation which consigned them to a prison cell.

THEIR ARRIVAL.

Yesterday, by the noon train, the ladies arrived in Atlanta and shortly after there appeared upon the register of the Kimball House the following entries:

Mrs. Victoria Woodhull, New York, 45.
Miss Tennie Claflin, " " 45
and mother " " 47

This little fact alone was significant to the curious and a revelation to many, and when THE CONSTITUTION reporter had sent up his card and received a polite invitation to walk up to "room 45," he found himself in the presence of an aged, motherly ladyf and the two daughters, in whom she takes such evident and careful pride.

A few moments' conversation with these ladies, developed much upon which to base estimates of their womanly characters, and of the deep interest they have in the honorable prosecution of their work, albeit that work is not such as now commends itself to our general public favor. They talk with animation and spirit, with freedom of idea, but not the slightest approach to indelicacy. They have great faith in their cause and of its favorable hearing in south. Mrs. Woodhull spoke to us particularly of her views upon the probabilities of her southern tour, which we will advert to to morrow fully.

AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

Shortly after the opening of the doors last evening, the curious and interested began to arrive and fill up the house. As they stooped at the window of the box-office they met the face, and not an unhandsome one, of Mrs. Woodhull, who was acting as her own treasurer and as much at home as when discounting notes at the window of her famous Wall street bank. Securing a ticket they passed up to the door, where Miss Tennie Claflin, an attractive lady, with bright blue eyes and sprightly manners, was taking up the tickets. The mother, Mrs. Claflin, was near by.

THE AUDIENCE

was a large one and composed principally of gentlemen.

The members of the senate and house of representatives were present in force and were flanked on all sides by some of the first gentlemen of the city in every department of commercial, literary and professional life.

THE LECTURE.

Shortly after 8 o'clock Mrs. Woodhull walked upon the stage in a home-like, assured way. She is a lady of commanding presence, fine carriage, good features and an expression full of force and intellectual energy She was elegantly dressed in brown cloth, elaborately trimmed with a darker shade of velvet, and she wore few ornaments. Her coiffure was simple *a la Greque* and her style modest enough and never extravagant.

She held in her hand a neat copy of the New Testament, which she opened and from the 3d chapter of I Corinthians, read the following verses, as the basis of her remarks:

"Know ye not that ye are the temple of God, and that the spirit of God dwel eth in you?

"If any man defile the temple of God, him shall God destroy; for the temple of God is holy, which temple ye are."

Let us see, she said, if, reviewing history from its earliest period and coming down to the present hour, we can truthfully state that our bodies are worthy of being called the temple of God. "Westward the star of empire takes its way" and the tides of civilization have swept their currents around the earth. Thousands of years ago this star and these tides first began their courses. China and India with its history on stones and in ruins, must be accepted as the birth places of the present races, at least until we can tell who were the mound builders and what became of them. It is for us to believe that they sank away from the face of the earth, by the process of degeneration and decay.

That race will become extinguished which is not constantly improving, and the American people will surely go down if its course be not changed. There was a hope, however, that America, while rearing a nation that should blend the characteristics of many people, would more nearly attain perfection than any other, but it was a very bigoted nation as yet.

Civilization at first forced its way up the steep, and then, standing in glory on the apex of the mountain, descended on the other side into a worse degradation than that whence it sprung. It had gradually progressed westward, from the time when semiramis ruled as queen, forced its way across the Hellespont, and taken its station in Greece; thence passed still to the west, and was at its height when Rome and the Cæsars ruled the world. This people was conquered by the Moors of the south and the barbarians of the north, and civilization again flourished under Charlemagne, and having reached the limits of an ocean bound continent, conquered the raging billows and stood in triumph upon the shores of America. This government, founded on the sovereignty of the people, shall stand. The same laws which applied to the other countries, and through which came their decay, should not avail here, because the American is a culmination of all other races. Their capacities should all combine to form a perfect race The process is now going on which is the preparation for a grand human race. The proclivities of the past are waiting for this time for their fulfillment. It cannot be attained, however, by any but the slow process of evolution to which everything in nature is subject. If priests and parsons would lay aside their sermons and sanctity and think on this subject the race would be sooner benefitted, for there is no power from infinity down which will suddenly transform the body into a regenerate state. Life has never had so much attention as has been bestowed upon a choice breed of stock. You have your agricultural fairs and stock shows, and men, and women too, get upon the platform and discuss the qualities of their stallion, or that Durham bull, or this Cotswold sheep, and not one blushes or deems it wrong, [applause] but when a woman comes forward and says that a woman should own their own bodies, that they are the temples of God and should not be polluted or defiled, she is denounced as vulgar and dealing in obscenity. Those ideas are in advance of the age, but I thank God that in this 19th century it is not the mob to-day, the *canaille* to-morrow, to whom we must appeal, but to the intelligence and the experience of the people. These ideas will be accepted in time. There were at least five hundred women in Atlanta who were dying with curiosity to hear her lecture; and why were they not there? Because the men who were there had left home, with the remark to their wives that there "will not be many ladies there, and I—big I—and I will go and hear what she has to say." Now, if her lecture was not suitable for a lady to hear, it was unsuitable for any gentleman to listen to, for no gentleman had a right to be where he would not have his wife by his side. [Applause.]

There have been great men in advance of the popular thoughts. Cyrus Field narrowly escaped confinement in a mad house when he advocated his theory of the cable; Theodore Parker was hounded to an untimely grave for advocating sentiments which now have numbers of followers; and the country shouted in derision when Fulton dared to assert that women were good enough, intelligent enough to own their own bodies. The great social problem is now coming up for consideration, and it is not the mob but the intelligence of the country which is interested in its solution. There are no "temples" fit for God. Do you know the

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY?

There are 200,000 professional female prostitutes whose average life as such is four years. There are 5,000,000 male prostitutes. These women are supported by fast young men, dissatisfied husbands, legislators and officials, and high church dignitaries. [Applause.] Where do the women come from? Statistics show that every fifteen years witnesses the sacrifice of one million virgin girls by mothers, through ignorance of their duties as mothers. If these are not questions for women to consider, what are? Again: there are in this country 150,000 criminals, 150,000 insane persons, and 300,000 idiots. The state of Illinois is asking for money to build an additional asylum for idiots, and a newspaper man has jokingly say that in that state there are 12,000 idiots. Mothers never dare to ask the causes of sanity, but the books of the asylums show that seven-tenths of it is caused by sexual debauchery, and many of all the balance by the ignorance of mothers who will not talk to their children on the most vital subjects. Among all the host of prisons and insane hospitals, there is not one single little establishment for the prevention of vice. How many can say that their bodies are fit to be "temples of God?" Physicians say that there is not in all this country a perfectly healthy man, woman or child. Is it not time to talk about these things when in every house-hold in the land there is a blight? We must discuss this question and understand it, or be remanded back to the dark ages. We shou'd be interested not in the political but in

THE SOCIAL PROBLEM.

There is no remedy so long as mothers are indifferent, or dare not discuss it. Ah, Mothers, tell your children the truth. She deprecated the false modesty that is the root of so much evil in the world. Let mothers freely discuss with their children the nobility and the godliness of their origin, and there would be less of impurity and vulgarity to drag men and women down, and degrade all society and morals alike. The child, from its very infancy, is deceived with regard to its divine creation, as if we should not glory in the truth rather than conceal it, as if it were a crime, instead of having been decreed by the Almighty Maker himself and given to us as one of the grandest evidences of His surpassing love! A better understanding of these things would create healthy morals and then we would have a condition of manhood infinitely purer and nobler than exists now. When intelligence shall become universal there will be no prostitutes, for your children will understand the necessity of keeping their bodies pure. A man's face reflects the character of his mother, who forms his mind in the process of gestation while carrying him under her heart. It has been said that I do not believe in marriage, but I do. I believe with all my soul in that true marriage which knows no divorce. I have always asked that woman might demand from men the same purity which he demands from her. Marriage ends not with the two, but its effects are seen in the after years, and it frequently ends in filling the prisons and the insane asylums with children which were not wanted by the parents. You may build up the asylums and raise the prison walls till they touch the very gates of heaven, and you cannot make one criminal less. The remedy is to awaken, and think and act intelligently. Some say this problem is one of vulgarity, but the vulgarity is in the thought and not in nature, which is never vulgar. When there is not a single person who can say, "I am perfectly healthy and happy." It is certainly time to discuss the subject and become aroused to its importance. The people cannot afford to be shocked. We must have no mock modesty. We cannot afford to desecrate God's holy temple. If by words I can arouse people to the importance of this subject, I will be satisfied. I would rather live in their hearts than to have the grandest monument of marble piled up mountain high about me.

She said that where three years ago there was scarcely a word said upon the social problem, now there was scarcely an important magazine or journal that did not; and the recent author lites on the subject she cited freely. We have but faintly indicated the scope of the lecture, which was at once a vigorous arraignment of society for many of its numerous offenses and a plea for reform as Mrs. Woodhull understands.

The lecturer was frequently applauded with a will and when she retired from the stage the demonstration was as enthusiastic as any orator or actor could desire.

TOWN TOPICS.

—R R Page, on Frazier street, recently killed a cow which contained an embryo double calf with eight legs and two heads. One of them was in an upright position. Many persons have gone to see them.

—Misses Corinne and Lulu L— , of Savannah, were the bright particular stars of the house gallery yesterday.

—Frank Leverett is billed for a big speech to-day in the house against Dugger of Fannin, on the question, "shall the state fund her debts or herself," on the affirmative side.

—Misses Kate and Sallie T—, of Washington, are in the city, the guests of Major Fitten. The receipts of the McDonough street car line will be largely augmented.

—The new comic valentines are entitled "Hit 'em Hards."

—"A Lady Subscriber," at Marietta, says she saw an announcement in THE CONSTITUTION that Miss Annie M Barnes, the gifted young Atlanta authoress, was married to a wealthy Kentuckian, and wishes to know if she was the "Anna Maria," who began at so early age to write for THE CONSTITUTION. Our far correspondent at Marietta is mistaken. THE CONSTITUTION announced the marriage of Miss Annie M Barnwell of South Carolina, a very gifted and popular writer. Miss Anna Maria Barnes still revels, we believe, in "maiden meditation, fancy free," and we trust that she will not be entirely wedded to immortal verse, though we should object to her becoming a resident of any other state.

—A few days ago Sally Bradfield, the colored girl that waits on the ladies reception room at the passenger depot, saw a boy with something encased in a shawl very much resembling a baby. She proposed to the youth to let her look at the baby, and catching it up, brought it towards her face. Just as she was preparing to kiss it, a good sized dog grabbed her by the nose, and she dropped it like a hot potato. This incident caused Sally to wear a beef steak poultice to her nose, and the owner of the dog to pay fifty cents to the baggage master for transporting the dog on the railroad.

—We are pleased to learn that Hon. Oscar Thomason is convalescing.

—Hon. Arthur H. Gray, of Catoosa, though one of the most modest and unassuming members of the house, is one of the sterling and most valuable members. While he does not weary the patience of the house with long speeches, he votes right.

—Martin H. Dooley has patented a new rat trap that eclipses all others. It beats the "nigger in the wood pile." He had a trap but failed to catch a single rat. But he cutely circumvented the pests. He placed the trap under a pile of wood, and so arranged it that the rats imagined that it was only a vacant space under the wood. In a few hours after he put in some bread, he had twenty-five rats. He took them out, and next morning found six more in it. The next night he caught ten more. This makes forty-one rats in two nights.

—Remember the Sciopticon exhibition at Trinity church to-night.

—A few evenings since Mrs Mary E Bryan left her pocket book containing a handsome sum of money, on the Covington accommodation train. Conductor Boyd with his accustomed vigilance and care returned it next day to its owner.

—Mr. James Brown and Miss Carne in Anderson were married at Indian Creek last Sunday.

—J Ben Wilson & Co. will remove in a few days to C H Strong & Co's warehouse.

—Atlanta had 36 fire alarms in 1875 of which 11 were false.

—A Greensboro barkeeper says that hereafter he intends to pay no license for retailing whisky. He proposes to sell an oyster or sardine for twenty-five cents and give a drink for nothing.

—During 1875 fire destroyed in Atlanta $225,708 40 of property, of which $148,550 00 was insured, leaving the loss above insurance of $.07,157 50.

—The following lines were picked up in the house yesterday:

Savannah for wit,
Atlanta for beauty,
Griffin for grace,
Calhoun for d—ty.

—An Alabama street clerk now teaches a class in Covington Sunday school every Sunday. The lesson last Sunday was the interrogatory of the Savior to Peter "Lovest thou me?"

—Harry Coggins says that Gov. Brown punished the state troops during the war by taking their fish hooks away from them.

—Col. J. R. Wallace and W. W. McAfee left for Texas yesterday evening

—Only 691 bills have been introduced in the house up to date, this session.

—Miss Maggie Lowry, of Dalton, returned home yesterday.

—Rev. J. H. Martin left for Paducah, Ky., yesterday, to attend the funeral of a brother.

—The discussion on the bill to abolish the state board of health has only cost the state so far $3,000—double the appropriation.

MRS. WOODHULL AGAIN.

SHE WILL LECTURE AT THE OPERA HOUSE SUNDAY EVENING.

Mrs. Woodhull announced, from a paper handed to her just before the conclusion of her lecture last evening, that she had been invited to lecture again in Atlanta At a later hour, Miss Tennie Claflin called at the office and requested us to say that Mrs. Woodhull would comply, by delivering another

LECTURE ON SUNDAY EVENING

in the opera house. Her subject will be "Woman's Curse, or the True and False Society." Miss Claflin will also appear and read a selection from Shakspeare. The admission fee will be $1, no extra charge for reserved seats, to be secured at Phillips & Crew's. Gallery 50 cents.

Mrs. Woodhull is just now suffering from an affection of her lungs, requiring her to change her route, which, by the by, was made for her by an agent lacking proper authority and who has not advised her of his engagements for her.

Speaking from her lecture last night, Mrs. Woodhull may well be heard by every one. Mrs. Woodhull has persuasive eloquence, a fiery energy and an earnestness whose genuineness cannot be questioned. She is a woman of great ability, and states her views with singular clearness and force.

POLICE NOTES.

Ed. Davis, Webster Barnes, Jim Foster, and Henry Frazier, the negroes arrested a few days since, on the suspicion of being the parties who stole $1 83 in money from Mr. Clew Harris, were transferred to jail yesterday. None of the money has been recovered, but the thieves will be tried on Friday.

WATCH THIEF CAUGHT.

On Monday an impecunious darkey named Red Roland went to work upon the lot of Mr. Tidwell to cut wood. Taking advantage of the cook, he slipped into the kitchen, opened a trunk and stole a silver watch belonging to Ned Westmoreland, a negro also employed by Mr. Tidwell to cut wood. He made off with his booty but yesterday he was overhauled by Officer Starks, of the detective force, and locked up. The watch has not yet been recovered, but probably will be to-day. Justice Butt will find out what Roland knows about the watch business this morning.

J. W. BURKE, Macon, Ga. F. G. HANCOCK, Atlanta. WM. A. RAWSON, Atlanta, (Special.)

BURKE & HANCOCK,
Wholesale Booksellers and Stationers,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN PRINTERS' SUPPLIES, PAPER, TWINES, NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS, &c. NEW YORK BILLS DUPLICATED. ☞ ORDERS FAITHFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED. ☜
RAWSON BUILDING....No 26 ALABAMA STREET,
Atlanta, Georgia.
jan28—d1m

THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

They Want the State Lottery Abolished.

The Auction Ordinance—No Convict Labor to be Employed.

ATLANTA, Feb. 9th, 1876.

The general council met. Present Hon. C. C. Hammock and a full board, except Councilmen Beattie and Flynn.

Of Mrs. S. Hape et al., for street lamps on Forest avenue. Referred to Gas committee.

Of J B Pugh, for relief. Referred to Relief committee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bill of R J Cowart, salary as judge, $143.83½, ordered paid.

Bid of A M Thigpen for numbering houses in the city at 12 cents each number Received.

THE GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY.

By Alderman Jones—

Whereas, there is pending before the general assembly of Georgia, a bill to repeal the act authorizing the Georgia State Lottery; and

Whereas, We are satisfied that the said lottery is injurious to the morals of this city and this state, and is doing incalculable harm to the poor people of the same; therefore,

Resolved, by the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta, That we earnestly urge the passage of said bill, and that the general assembly will take such steps as will be necessary to do away entire ly with any and all right of said Georgia State Lottery, or any person under said act to carry on said lottery or any other lottery.

Adopted.

Alderman Jones stated that he would be perfectly willing that the state should divide out the property among the widows.

THE AUCTION ORDINANCE.

The ordinance amending the ordinance in relation to auctioneers and vendue masters was fully discussed. Judge Lochrane was called upon to give his views upon the ordinance which he did in a lucid manner.

Councilman Goodwin offered the following amendment to the third section "unless such person shall be a citizen of Georgia and of the city of Atlanta, of which fact of citizenship satisfactory proof shall be submitted to the mayor and council" which was agreed to.

The ordinance was amended and passed in the following shape:

Section 1. When an application for license as auction or vendue master in the city of Atlanta shall be made under the ordinances now of force, the application for such license must set forth the store house or place of business at which the applicant intends to carry on the business of an auctioneer or vendue master, and the license if granted as hereinafter provided shall specify the store house or place and no auctioneer or vendue master shall without special permission of the council, carry on any auction or vendue business at any other store house or place than the one for which such license is granted, and any other use of license than that of a general auction or vendue business, by any auctioneer or vendue master with intent to defraud the city of Atlanta of its taxes on itinerent traders, shall work a forfeiture of such license and subject the offender to a fine of not more than $5 0 to be imposed and enforced as provided for the collection of fines under the ordinances of said city or imprisonment for the space of 30 days or both in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 2. The mayor and council shall in all cases where the applicant is entitled to an auction or vendue license under the laws of this state and the ordinances of this city grant the same but shall limit the business of auctioneers and vendue masters to a good sore house or place within the limits of said city, as to them shall be deemed proper and appropriate for the best interests of said city and for the carrying on of such business.

Sec. 3. It shall not be lawful for any person within the limits of said city to act as crier at any auction sale unless such person shall be a citizen of Georgia and of the city of Atlanta, of which fact of citizenship satisfactory proof shall be submitted to the mayor and council and any person violating this ordinance, shall for every days offence, be liable to a fine of not less than $5, or imprisonment for thirty days; or both in the discretion of the court, to be collected and enforced under the ordinances of said city. And all licensed auctioneers or vendue masters, under the ordinances of said city who shall employ such criers at any sale in violation of this ordinance shall be subjected to the like fine, and punishon as said criers

Sec. 4. No person shall be permitted to sell as an auctioneer or vendue master, unless he comes within the provision of section 1425 of the code of this state, and any person coming within the limits of the city of Atlanta, to do business in this state as residents thereof, shall not be permitted to sell any goods, wares or merchandise at auction at their store or place of business without license as auctioneers or vendue masters, and the renting of a store house or place of business previous to such application made for license as auctioneers shall not entitle the applicant to a license to carry on an auction sale at such storehouse or place of business, if the same should appear to be an unfit place for such auction or vendue business to be carried on in the judgment of the mayor and council.

Section 5. If any person not being a license ed vendue master, or a sheriff, coroner or constable or other officials in execution of a lawful process, or executor, administrator or guardian in the due execution of his trust shall expose at auction sale or vend any goods, chattles, wares or merchandize within the corporate limits of the city, such person so acting shall be liable for each any every such act and offense, to a fine of not exceeding $500 to be imposed and enforced as now provided for under the laws and ordinances of said city, or by imprisonment for thirty days, or both in the discretion of the court.

PUMPS AND HYDRANTS.

The bid of Messrs. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath for keeping the city pumps in repair at fifty cents each per month, they agreeing to furnish a man to look after them.

The committee on wells, pumps and cisterns were instructed to ascertain the number of public hydrants needed and invite bids for erecting the same reporting back to council, said council reserving the right to reject any or all of said bids.

NO CONVICT LABOR.

By Councilman Gray—

Resolved, That no contractor taking contracts to do work for the city shall be allowed to employ convict labor within the limits of the city of Atlanta. Unanimously adopted.

ROCK WORK.

By Councilman Goldsmith—

Resolved, That no bids for rock work be accepted unless the stones are of the following dimensions: Curbstones, not less than 5 feet in length, 20 inches in depth and 5 inches thick and crossings not less than 5 feet long, three feet wide and 5 inches thick. Adopted.

By Alderman Maddox—

Resolved, That all bids now presented for rock work for the first quarter be rejected and that the chairman of the street committee and city engineer be instructed hereafter that whenever any rock work is necessary to be done, they shall proceed to purchase the materials. Adopted.

Council adjourned until the next regular meeting.

DISSOLUTION.

Elsewhere we publish a notice of the dissolution of the copartnership which existed between Capt. Henry Jackson and Colonel Marshal J. Clark. Capt. Jackson continues the practice of the law at the office occupied by the firm, No. 21½ Alabama street. He has associated with him Mr. J. H. Lumpkin, a grandson of the late Chief Justice Lumpkin, and a young gentleman of unusual promise in his profession. Captain Jackson is widely known as the supreme court reporter of Georgia, and a lawyer of extensive and successful practice.

HON. A. H. STEPHENS.

Rev. Mr. Duncan, the blind chaplain of the senate, has just returned from a visit to Hon. A. H. Stephens, Liberty Hall, Crawfordville. He says:

"I found the illustrious sufferer still prostrate and feeble, waiting in patient and cheerful submission to the Divine Will; trusting in the Almighty Redeemer, prepared by the infinite love for any issue; feeling assured that 'all things work together for good to them that love God.'" Said Mr. Stephens: "I should be glad, if agreeable to the Heavenly Father's will, to finish the fourth volume of my encyclopedia. But Heaven knows what is best."

"He kindly requested me to sing some of his favorite melodies. I sang a celebrated piece by his distinguished friend and predecessor in congress, Hon. Richard Henry Wilde.

"I then sang at his request the celebrated ballad, sung by Rev. John Howard, the famous Methodist preacher in Washington, Wilkes county, in 1826, on the occasion of the death of Jefferson and Adams. Mr. H. delivered the funeral discourse.

"I then sang—

"'Golden crowns over yonder.'

"His views of country, church and religion, were so broad, patriotic, and catholic, his great and noble heart gave forth such charitable and tolerant utterances. Among many incidents, he related one I never shall forget. When a boy 11 years old, he rode the live-long night on horseback behind his guardian to a camp meeting in Wilkes county, to hear one of the most illustrious preachers of this country, Rev. Dr. Stephen Olin, the professor in the University of Georgia. The crowd was immense. Little Master Stephens had to take a seat in the straw, the huge form of the majestic pulpit orator was before him; his immense head and hands, long arms, leaden dull eyes—this altogether wonderful personage so impressed him, that although it was 1826, he repeated the text: "'If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded though one rose from the dead.' The truth of the Bible was his theme. Peerless man. He was afterwards the president of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

"I sat by his bed side and listened to his lute-like fascinating voice; what a benediction. But said he, "I must stop, Harry," (his faithful body servant,) "is the lunch ready for Mr. Duncan?" "Good bye Mr. Duncan, I may not see you any more."

SENT ON.

Sarah Brown, the unfortunate who applied for shelter at the guard house two nights since, was sent on yesterday to Augusta. The police behaved very generously and courteously towards her, not only furnishing her with a pair of shoes to replace those stolen from her by the tramps, but procuring her a free ticket. We hope she may find work at some factory in Augusta.

HYMENEAL.

AN ATLANTA YOUNG MAN WINS A COVINGTON BEAUTY.

DEAR CONSTITUTION: Yesterday after noon dispite the lowering clouds, and sheeting rain, a gay party of young men left our city by the five o'clock Georgia train. The party was accompanied by the Rev. Dr. J F Letwich, pastor of the Central Presbyterian church of Atlanta.

The destination of our party was the pleasant little city of Covington, and their object, matrimony, was read most plainly, even by the casual observer in the genial smiles that weathed the faces of all and although by the nervous restlessness displayed by him for whom the "feast was spread."

After a pleasant run of two hours our party arrived safely at their journey's end in time to partake most bounteously of a generous supper at the hands of mine host of the Cox house.

This pleasant performance being completed to the satisfaction of the entire company, the bridegroom and his friends then proceeded to the residence of the father of the bride elect, where they found awaiting them as sweet a chime of bells (belles) as ever (w)rung a "lover's heart."

Introductions and good humor soon placed every one at ease, and after a few sparkling hours of delightful conversation, for

"The golden hours on angel's wings
Flew o'er us as sweet and cheerful,"

the gay company broke up mutually well pleased with each other; and so far as the young gentlemen were concerned, to dream of bright eyes and sweet lips till the blushing morn, or at least, till the bell summoned us to breakfast.

At eleven o'clock next morning the attendants and wedding guests assembled at the residence of McCormick Neal, esq., the bride's father.

Precisely at half-past eleven the ceremony was performed. Now I am not going to describe the bride and bridegroom, suffice it to say, the bride looked as sweet as a dream—may blessings thicken on her fair head. As for the bridegroom, why, he looked as if he was the happiest and proudest mortal that ever saw light, and well he may! They both seemed so bright and happy that the old song rang in our ears—

"The gals all envied Liza Jane,
And the boys all envied me!"

and indeed we did!

The attendants consisted of the following young ladies, all of Covington: Misses Maher, Henry, Echols, Carr, Rodgers, and Perry; and the following gentlemen: Messrs. Usher and Neal, brother of the bride, of Covington, and Messrs. Martin, Scrutchfins, M B Spencer, and J C Jones, of Atlanta. We do not think a handsomer or sweeter party of bridesmaids could have been assembled on this occasion if the state had been canvassed. Now we won't say who was the prettiest or the sweetest, for we never say rash things; however this deponent owned, most humbly, to his inmost heart, how happy we could be with either, if the rest were only away. But all this time we have left the bridal pair standing in Mr. Neal's parlor, and the good parson, book in hand, waiting to begin. Dr. Letwich, after a brief and touching prayer, proceeded, in accordance with the short, beautiful and impressive form authorized by the prayer-book of the Presbyterian Church, to pronounce the solemn words that merged for life, for weal or woe the identity of our young friends, Miss Mamie Neal and Willie S. Spencer.

CONGRATULATIONS

followed sincere and heartfelt as evidenced by the warm grasps of the young men and the kisses of the young ladies.

We then adjourned to an adjacent apartment and partook of a plenteous repast, or rather a splendid feast, where with laughs and jest "happiness ruled the hours, and plenty crowned the board, but pleasures are like poppies o'er life spread."

The hour has come when we must part. The happy pair and their attendants, accompanied by many friends proceeded en masse to the depot, to await the two o'clock train to Atlanta; in a few moments the shrill whistle announced the coming engine, a hurried farewell was exchanged and we were on in a whirl of smoke and dust, leaving Covington and its fair maids behind; but bearing in our heart many a pleasant memories of our visit.

Upon a table in the charming room we examined quite a number of costly and handsome presents, donated by the attendants, and friends of the bride and groom.

May none of us live to regret the closing of the 5th of February, 1876, and may we all be duly forgiven, especially this humble deponent, all damages to young ladies' dresses.

NEPHISTOPHELES.

RETAIL GROCERS.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION MEETING TUESDAY NIGHT.

The Grocers' Protective Association met in their room in Lochrane's hall Tuesday evening, President R. J. Griffin in the chair.

ABOUT CREDIT.

Col J A Stewart read before the association a lengthy and able essay upon "Credit—Its uses and Abuses." The subject was treated in the relations of political and business economy and the ground was thoroughly gone over. The reading was frequently interrupted by applause and the sound business maximums enunciated were heartily assented to. The paper was an able one and we regret our inability to give it in our columns to-day.

AN INFORMAL DISCUSSION

of the subject of credit in the relations of immediate business, was indulged in by the members, and proved both interesting and profitable. There was a difference of opinion as to the wisdom of at once cutting loose from the credit system.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were introduced and discussed:

Whereas, both houses of the legislature now in session have passed a bill repealing the law giving grocery merchants the right to garnishee the wages of mechanics, day laborers and journeymen; and

Whereas, said law as it was before said act of the legislature, was the only basis of credit a large number of the mechanics, laborers and journeymen had; and,

Whereas, it is our purpose that the mechanic, day laborer, and journeyman shall stand, in so far as we are concerned, in as high esteem as to credit as our other fellow citizens, and,

Whereas, the credit system seems to be obnoxious and objectionable to many of our fellow citizens, and especially to our laws; and,

Whereas, By reason of the credit system, we the grocery merchants, entail great loss, inconvenience and expense which would not occur under a strict cash system.

Now, to the end, that all may start even, and the foregoing troubles, evils, and expenses be avoided, and that the seeming wish of a large majority of our fellow citizens be carried into effect.

1. Resolved, That we as an association in far as the retail grocery business is connected, will not sell on credit to any person whomsoever, and that we hereby bind ourselves, under a pledge of honor, subscribing to the same, that we will not do so for the space of twelve months commencing on the 1st day of March, prox., and that we will faithfully keep and perform the same as a pledge.

2. Resolved, that we will use our best and greatest endeavors to procure the signatures of all persons now doing business in our line or may hereafter do business in our line in the city of Atlanta, to the end herein before stated.

3 Resolved, That a meeting of the entire retail grocery business men of our city be called by the president of our association one night during the present week, to meet at the Chamber of Commerce, and that all retail grocery merchants, bakers, confectioners, butchers, and all other venders of family supplies be earnestly and urgently requested to co operate.

The resolutions were adopted by the association and will be reported to the general meeting of retail traders on Tuesday evening next.

NEW OFFICERS.

The association elected the following officers for the ensuing term:

President—R J Griffin.
1st Vice President—W A Fuller.
2d Vice President—W E Boyd.
3d Vice President—J J McD